ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,677—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
" PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5781	F. N. Tillard	15th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
" EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
[illegible] and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	——	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	——	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO RORE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	——	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Breitfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 6th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th Nov. 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	29th Sept. 1902
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,485	...	13th Oct. 1902
S.S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplstaedter	27th Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to				Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

RACING REQUISITES FOR POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

GOERZ

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.

No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.

MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.

COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.

Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.

CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

Crystal Face, Keyless Action.

With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.

With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.

Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1½ per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON."
CODES: BEDFORD McNEIL, MORRING AND NEAL

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2ND; and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD; at 9-30 P.M.

MATINEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, at 5-30 P.M.

(Children half price to Matinee, reserved seats).

FIRST VISIT OF THE

ORIGINAL AMERICAN BIOGRAPH

run by electricity

As Exhibited by Special Command before

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

50 LIVING PICTURES

CLEAR, DISTINCT, LIFE SIZE,

Including all the genuine pictures taken in connection with the

CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

Plan of reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "NUBIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th September 1902.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered office No. 8 Forbes street on MONDAY, the 29th day of October 1902, in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1ST—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance sheet for the year ending 30th April 1902.

2ND—To declare a Dividend.

3RD—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH—To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1903, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th October to 29th October 1902, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by shareholders during office hours.

By order,

PEROSHAW B. R. MODY, Manager

Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 29th October 1902, for the SUPPLY of the following stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1903:—

I. MISCELLANEOUS STORES, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. OILS AND TALLOW.
III. STATIONERY.
IV. UNIFORM CLOTHING.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed

"TENDER for MISCELLANEOUS STORES",
"TENDER for OILS, &c.",
"TENDER for STATIONERY",
"TENDER for CLOTHING",

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company on THURSDAY, the 30th October, 1902, at NOON.

A. R. ANDERSON, Ag. Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23th September 1902.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 7-8-0 per share for the year ending 30th June last will be paid at the Co's Registered Office in Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 13th October, 1902, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 1 P. M., on SATURDAYS and 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on other week days to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 18th September 1902, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at HUBLI, on and after MONDAY, the 27th October 1902, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES to our Representatives there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1902.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in accordance with clause 4, section 3 of the Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887, that it is THE INTENTION OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay at a MEETING to be held here on or after the 1st of DECEMBER, 1902, to TAKE into their CONSIDERATION the FOLLOWING RULES proposed to be made under clauses (b and (c) of Section 3 of the Wild Birds' Protection Act 1887.

Rule I—For the purpose of the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1887, in its application to the Municipality of Bombay—

(a) "Wild bird" means grey, black or painted partridge; quail; painted snipe; wild duck; wild geese; peacock; large egret (Herodias torra); lesser white heron or smaller egret (Herodias intermedia); little black-billed white heron or little egret (Herodias garzetta); cattle egret (subulcus coromandus); common or blue heron (Ardea cinerea); pond heron (Ardeola gray); night heron (Nycticorax griseus); coot (Fulica atra); white-breasted water-hen (Amaurornis phœnicurus); and ou-tard (Eupodotis Edwardsi).

(b) "Other animal of game" means hare.

(c) The "breeding season" means in the case of—

(1) Grey, black or painted partridge, (2) Quail, (3) Bustard	From 1st April to 1st September.
(4) Painted snipe, (5) Wild duck, (6) Wild geese, (7) Peafowl, (8) Coot, (9) Water-hen	From 1st April to 1st October.
(10) Large egret, (11) Lesser white heron or smaller egret, (12) Little black-billed white heron or little egret, (13) Cattle egret, (14) Common or Blue heron, (15) Pond heron, (16) Night heron	
(17) Hare	From 1st May to 1st October.

Rule II—(a) No one shall, within the limits of the Bombay Municipality, kill or capture any wild bird or hare during its breeding season or sell or offer for sale during its breeding season any wild bird or hare which has been recently killed or taken.

(b) No one shall im ort into the limits of the said Municipality for purposes of sale the plumage of any wild bird or the fur of any hare during its breeding season.

Rule III.—A breach of Rule II (a) or Rule II (b) shall be punished with fine, which may extend—

(a) in the case of a first offence to five rupees in respect of every wild bird or hare possessed or sold in breach of Rule II (a) or of which the plumage or fur has been imported in breach of Rule II (b); and

(b) in the case of a subsequent offence to ten rupees in respect of every such bird or hare or plumage or fur.

2. The Corporation will before making the said Rules receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto and forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of November, 1902.

M. N. WADIA, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1902.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 3 th June, 1902, are available FOR SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, asings Street, Calcutta.

PRICE, Rupees 2, per Copy.

A. BRERETON, Secr. to the Govt. of India, P. W. D. Rys.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend,
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1902, both days inclusive,

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1902.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 30th September, 1902, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE. ACCELERATION OF THE BOMBAY-PUNJAB MAIL.

THE Public are advised that on and from the 1st October, 1902, the TIMINGS of the MAIN and BRANCH LINE TRAINS on this Company's System will be ALTERED, particulars of which may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

The alterations include the acceleration of the Bombay-Punjab Mail which will leave Bombay at the same time as at present, *i. e.*, 21-10 hrs, and reach Delhi at 14-30 instead of 16-25, connecting there with the N. W. Railway Punjab train timed to leave at 15-10, and with the E. I. Railway Kalka Train timed to leave at 20-35

For the convenience of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, a Dining Car fitted with Electric Light will be attached daily to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Mail Trains between Nasa and Sojat Road in which meals will be served at the usual Tariff Rates.

C. CROMMELIN, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 21th September, 1902.

NOTICE TO HEADS OF OFFICES.

IF sufficiently supported, the *Bombay Gazette* propose to bring out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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BURN & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895, to acquire and carry on as a going concern, the old established business of BURN & CO., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, &c., &c., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000, consisting of:—

7% Preference Shares	... ...	Rs. 6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to Vendors)		,, 12,00,000
		Rs. 18,00,000
6% Debentures	... ...	,, 15,00,000
		Rs. 33,00,000

In 1898 it was found necessary, owing to the requirements of an increasing business to raise further Capital by issuing seven lakhs of Preference Shares, and the audited accounts shew that interest has always been regularly paid on Debentures, Preference and Ordinary Shares, and that in addition Rs. 8,75,000 have been placed to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 3 35,000 to the Debenture Sinking Fund.

These facts and figures denote the position and strength of the Company, and the high premium at which the shares and debentures stand, and have always stood, shews how much they are sought after by the investing public.

Large contracts have recently been obtained from Government and Municipalities, both in India and Burma, and the Works at Howrah, Ranegunge and Jabbulpore, are well supplied with orders, but to carry them out expeditiously and with economy, more working Capital is required, and it is advisable to extend present Buildings, and to import the most up-to-date Machinery and Appliances.

The Directors have therefore determined to issue 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased Capital of the Company, created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 16th day of September, 1902 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street), as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative Preferential Divident of 6 per cent. per annum.

These shares whose names are on the Company's Books on 3 th September, 1902, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held, and the public are invited to tender for what remains available in the annexed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs Orr, Robertson & Bigton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1902, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October 1902.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co., Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th September, 1902.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO

The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & CO. LIMITED,
CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIRS.—I beg to apply for new 6 per cent. cumulative Preference Shares in the above Company created by the Resolution passed on the 16th day of September 1902 at Rs. per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs. being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
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ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	.....	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	.....	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 8,910,000

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C. BIRKSPORD, Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

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M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.,

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND Cement of the highest quality, of the well-known "Pyramid" Brand, specially imported for the use of engineers and others. For particulars of tests and prices, apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Contractors, Bombay.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts; also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies ARRIVED at my STABLE, opposite the Byculla Club.

Also more batches expected by weekly Steamers.

CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year on Moderate Terms.

Apply to

SARDAR GOMLA [illegible], Lessee Hall Stable, BYCULLA.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 77 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PERCENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 10½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whitmpie.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
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COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Tsaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Brancoes; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director. National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; When no interest is allowed when the sum entered does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 9-16	=	plus 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	plus 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	£103 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities...	£85 11-16	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 3-4	=	do.
Do. 2 months hence	23 11-16	=	do.
Do. New York	51 1-8	=	—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·17 1-2	=	—1
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45	=	—1-4
Exchange on New York	4·25 3-4	=	plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	3 1-8 "	=	do.
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2 "	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 "	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 7-8 "	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 5-8 "	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4 "	=	do.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £200,000 for Egypt.

Linseed 52.Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 4 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'46	4'42	4'40	4'40	4'39
plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	plus 4	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
4'39	4'38	4'38	4'38	
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 3	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port...	51,000	bales.
Do. last year.....	27,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	12 000	"
" Continent.....	17,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9	"
Futures, month of Dec.	8·72	
Do. do. March	8·56 plus 4	
Coffee.....	5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	8 1-2	
Futures month of Dec.	8·40 plus 5	
Do. March.....	8·44	

Closing tone quiet.

Cotton total visible supply.....	1,480,000	bales.
" of which is East Indian.	79,000	"
" Total stock in London...	19,000	"
" Quantity in sight.....	1,020,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 27th September 1902 :—

Cotton.....	409 bales.
Wheat	1,438 cwts.
Linseed	524 "
Rapeseed	772 "
Gingellyseed	572 "
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	2,172 "
Rice	4,886 "
Myrabollams	337 "
Cottonseed	9,940 "

Arising out of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association, on and after the 1st October next, trading in "Spot" and "Futures" American Cotton in Liverpool will be in hundredths of a penny per lb., instead of sixty-fourths, and on the same date the discount of 1 1-2 per cent. allowed will be abolished. This important change in terms will result in a lowering of quotations by approximately 4-64d. to 5-64d. per lb., or 6-100d. to 7-100d. per lb. being the equivalent of the discount no longer given, the next value thus remaining unaltered. On the same date the weight of the American cotton contract for futures will be altered from 47,200 lbs. to 48,000 lbs.

That the allowance for tare and draft be 4 lbs. per 100 lbs., 2 lbs. per bale of which to be considered draft.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.....			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. ...		1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do	do	...	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do	do	.....	169 1-2
Marks 3 do	do	.....	137 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight	.....	127 1-2
Shanghai 30	" "	.....	170 1-2
Japan 30	" "	.....	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement	98·10
2nd do	98·8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	9	9
Forward April-May ...	8	1
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Forward	5	13
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6	4
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	6	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready / Forward	8	6
Castoreed—Tone quiet.		
Ready / Forward	24 to	24 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany.....	41	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	17,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4'46	4'42	4'40	4'40
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4'39	4'39	4'39	4'39
		May-June	
		4'39	

There is a fair enquiry from exporters for new crops, Bengals, Khandeish and Damurgaum districts and sales amounting to about 2000 bales are reported for December January deliveries. The Satta Market improved yesterday about Re. 2 per candy but at the close this evening the rates are about the same as Saturday. There is also a better enquiry for spot cotton and the market closes steady.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 27th September compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	2,43,870	Increase.
Other Deposits		21,17,748	Decrease.
Credits Undrawn		1,40 827	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities... ...		9,87,575	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		50,405	do.
Credits on Securities... ...		54,91,54	do.
Loans do.		42,60,88	do.
Bills discounted & purchased		247,704	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...		144,437	Decrease.
Cash		2,34,093	Increase.

Growths	Fine	F-G	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H-G Ry terms.....	166	168	..	January
Bengals, M G Ry terms	162	..	..	Dec-Jan
Sind-Punjab M G.....	169	..	..	do
Khandeish, M G	..	168	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum.....	179	..	..	do
Julgaum M G.....	..	171	..	do
Akola M G / Khamgaum M G / Karanja M G } fair staple	...	177	...	do
Broach M G	205	..	200	March
Bhownugger H G	..	..	168	May

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 27th September, as compared with the statement of the 19th September :—

LIABILITIES	Sept 19. Rs.	Sept 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	46,69,643	48,45,760
Public Deposits at Branches	26,05,559	26,17,372
Other Deposits	6,22,95,272	6,11,77,524
Post Bills.....	16,334	13,944
Credits unfinished.....	27,71,093	29,11,919
Rs...	9,12,61,923	8,95,25,559
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,48,36,625	1,38,98,750
Other authorized Securities	13,60,097	13,09,632
Credits on Govt. and other authorized Securities.....	78,36,573	74,07,719
Loans do. do.	1,41,98,960	1,36,82,208
Bills discounted and purchased.....	1,69,00,039	1,71,53,852
Do. Stock.....	3,85,295	3,85,295
Stamps and Stationery	20,962	21,656
Balances with other Banks	3,19,943	1,74,603
Cash	2,66,53,695	2,54,87,159
Rs.	9,12,61,923	8,95,25,559

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER—BEARD—September 20, at Christ Church, Kasauli, Punjab, A W Cooper, P W D, to Charlotte Anne Bottie, eldest daughter of Sergeant-Major and Mrs Beard, Kasauli.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—September 23, at Ayarpata House, Naini Tal, on his birthday, Charles Eastwood Roberts, the only son of Mrs. and Mr. C. H. Roberts Judge, Fyza- bad, aged 1 year.

WRIGHT—September 25, at Dalhousie, Rev John William Thorp Wright, M A., Cambridge Mission, Delhi, aged 44 years.

BARKER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IN THANKING the Public for their support and patronage we would beg to inform some who think we being a European firm our charges must necessarily be greater than those of NATIVE Firmstrading under European names; that being in direct communication with the manufacturers at HOME and being satisfied with a REASONABLE profit on our outlay, our charges are very much lower than those of any firm in Bombay. We therefore invite inquiries.

We are prepared to execute Funeral Orders as under :—

Third Class from.....	Rs.	10	upwards
Second " "	"	50	"
First " "	"	125	"

WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS :—Off Baboola Tank Road, behind Motlabai Hospital.

OFFICE :—Clare Road, Byculla, near Treacher & Co.

Telephone No. 1011.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m, Sun sets, 5h. 51m, High water, 10-17m., 10-44a. Low water, 2-55m., 4-23a.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
Indian Cotton Press Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.
New Berar Company, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p.m.
St. Mary's Sports, Mazagon, 4 p.m.
Recital, Pianotist and Æolian Messrs. Sonney and Co's Show Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
The American Biograph, Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FOLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 P.M. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH HORSES.—The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, Captain Knox, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, brought 14 horses and 36 dogs.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Muscat, Linga, and Bahrein per Sextans, s. s. Assyria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A four-horned Antelope (Tetracerus quadricornis) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. D. F. Fraser from Poona. A lead beaver's Cockatoo (Cacatua lead beater) has also been presented to the Zoological collection by Miss Mellie Mull.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Tukaram Narayan, a cloth merchant, having his shop in Parel Road and residing in the same locality, has reported to the Police that during Saturday night his place was broken into, an entrance having been effected by forcing out an iron bar from a window at the back, and ornaments of the value of Rs. 286 were stolen from [illegible] boxes.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—The twenty-eight ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar street, Fort, Mr. D. J. Tata presiding. The report, which has already been published, was adopted and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Deramain and officers, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing this evening at 5-45 p.m. :—

March.....	In days of Old..... George Gay
Overture.....	Bauer und Dichter..... Suppe
Valse	Jeunesse Doree..... Waldteufel
Selection.....	Tanhauser..... Wagner
Piccolo Solo	Whistling..... Lawtoe

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ROBBERY AT PAREL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hemswarth charged Rama Bhagoo and Ramchundra Gungaram before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with attempting to rob one Dossa Pragji at Parel on Friday night last. The complainant in his evidence stated that about half past 9 o'clock on the night in question, he was going along Soupari Baug Road towards the tram terminus, when near the Wageshri Temple he was accosted by the accused. They went up to him and rifled his pockets but could find nothing therein. They then tripped the complainant and absconded. The complainant raised an alarm which brought a number of people to the scene, who chase the accused and arrested them. The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT OF CATTLE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jeoji Baboo, a Hindu lad, was charged with stealing five bullocks and two calves collectively valued at Rs. 625, belonging to Raghoo Rama, who lives at Mahim. The evidence showed that the cattle were grazing in charge of the complainant's son on Friday last when the accused went up to the boy, assaulted him and drove away the animals. He took them to the pound at Girgaum and complained that they had eaten away the crop in his field. The man in charge of the pound received the animals and paid the accused 8 rupes and a half for his trouble. The complainant on being informed by his son of what had happened, reported the matter to the Police and the cattle were recovered from the pound. The Magistrate ordered the accused to receive twenty five cats.

SUICIDE OF A MILL-OWNER'S SON.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Matunga, regarding the death of Tulsidas Dayaram, aged thirty-two years, the son of Mr. Dayaram Jugjivan, proprietor of the Matunga Cotton Mill. The deceased was a storekeeper in his father's mill and lived near his house in Naigaum Road. For the last four months Tulsidas had been ailing, and though medically attended, he did not get better. He did not attend his work for the last one month and as his condition was getting worse, he was, about a fortnight ago, taken to his father's house. About 9 o'clock on Saturday night he left his father's house, saying he was going to his own residence. The next day his body was found floating in a tank close by his house. The deceased often said he was tired of life. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

ASIATIC MODES.—At the Gaiety Theatre, last evening, Sister Nivedita, an English disciple of the late Swami Vivekananda, delivered a lecture on "Asiatic modes" before a very large gathering. Mr. M. M. Hyderi was voted to the chair. The chairman in introducing the lecturer to the audience observed that she had already shown her sympathy to the poor by what she had done in regard to slums in England. She had been latterly devoting herself to raising the educational standard amongst the people of this country.—The lecturer then commences her discourse dwelling on the historic unity of India and showing how Asiatic culture and knowledge were diffused amongst the people residing near the Himalaya Mountains and in the Kashmere plains by wandering "Sadhus". A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

CREMATED BEFORE INQUEST.—Inspector Bartley, of the Bombay Police, has made a report to the Commissioner of Police that on Sunday morning a man informed the Police that a woman had jumped out of the window of a house in Nazarat Bhatt Street and was killed; and that her body was taken to the Sonapore Burning Ground and cremated. From inquiries made it appeared that a Bania woman named Dewalebai, aged nineteen years, residing with her husband Amirchand Kuverjee on the third floor of a house in Narayan Dharw Street either threw herself or fell from a window of her room into the square below, from a height of about thirty feet, some time after midnight on Saturday. At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning her husband found her lying dead in the square, bleeding from her nose and mouth and from a wound at the base of the skull. Subsequently, it was alleged, a certificate that she had died of plague was obtained from a plague volunteer and her body was on the strength of such certificate cremated in the Sonapore Burning Ground. The Coroner has been informed, but no inquest was held as the body has already been cremated.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The 11th annual prize distribution in connection with the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj was held on Sunday evening in the hall of Mr. Nana Narayan Kothare, Solicitor, Girgaum Road, under the presidency of Mr. G. S. Master, Bar-at-law. The hall was crowded, amongst those present being a large number of the leading members of the Prabhu community. Interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, G. S. Rao, Vinayakrao Bapuji, S. Kothre, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Krishnathji and a few other gentlemen congratulating the members of the Samaj on the progress that their institution has been continuously making from a literary point of view since its foundation in March 1888 and dwelling on the importance of female education as also of technical and industrial education. The president in his interesting address emphasised the importance of industrial and athletic education and made a special point of female education instancing the names of some of the illustrious men in England who owed their high position to the education that they received at home at the hands of their mothers. Prizes in the shape of books relating to literature, science and philosophy were then distributed and after a few songs which were specially composed for the occasion, were sung by Mr. Wassoodew Narayan Zambe the meeting was dissolved.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday (a suit brought by Bai Kaku and Bai Jivi against Amerchand Madhowjee and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the will of Mowjee Madhowjee may be construed by the court; that their rights and interests in his property may be ascertained and declared, and a suitable provision may be made for their residence in the family house and for their maintenance and education; that a sufficient sum may be ordered to be set apart to defray their betrothal and marriage expenses; that the estate may be administered under the directions of the court; that the first three defendants may be ordered to account for their management of the estate; that all sums improperly expended out of the corpus may be ordered to be made good by them; etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Bahadurjee instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Branson and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetji and Hiralal, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co, appeared for the second, third and fourth defendants; Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha, appeared for the fifth defendant; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the sixth defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that one Mowjee Madhowjee, a Bhattia merchant of Bombay, died on the 12th August 1897, leaving property in Bombay and the mofussil of the value of three lakhs of rupees, and leaving him surviving a widow, the fourth defendant, a daughter-in-law, widow of his predeceased son Megbjee, a daughter and a grand-daughter of the Megbjee, etc., Mowjee Madhowjee, previous to his death, executed a will dated 12th August 1897, whereby he appointed the first three defendants, the executors and executrix. Probate of the will was granted to them in October 1897. Under the provisions of the will, the plaintiffs are each entitled to be paid interest on Rs. 4000 on their attaining a certain age, and to have their marriages performed in a suitable manner from the funds of the estate. Under the circumstances which had happened, the plaintiffs now claimed to be entitled to the whole of the testator's estate subject to the payments of the rents and profits of the immoveable estate to the fourth defendant for her life. The first three defendants were severe times called upon to make arrangements for the betrothal of the first plaintiff, a girl, in a manner suitable to the position of the testator; but had failed to do so. The estate was not managed by [illegible] manner and according to the directions given in the will. They had sold property under its proper value with a view to minimise the residue to which plaintiffs were entitled absolutely, and with a view to deprive them of their just rights. No account of the management of the estate had been filed in court although three years had elapsed since the grant of probate. The executors had without any authority built a dharmsalla at Shrinathjee at the expense of the estate at a sum of about Rs. 15,000 and feasted Brahmins and caste people at an expense of about Rs. 17,000. The deceased was the principal partner in the firm of Madhowjee Dwarkadas, and his share in the firm was eight annas in the rupee, which the defendants had allowed to be reduced to 45 cents. The first defendant was the principal partner in the firm, and his personal interests were directly antagonistic to the interests of the testator. The third defendant, Bai Dewka, had already spent Rs. 25,000 out of the corpus of the estate on her pilgrimage expenses; claimed to treat the estate as her own absolute property; and had assumed an attitude of great hostility to the plaintiffs and their mother, and had driven them away from the family house. The estate was wholly managed by the first defendant, as the second and third mostly resided at Calicut. Plaintiffs submitted that the corpus of the estate should in some way be secured against the waste and depredations of the first and third defendants.

The defendants, by their separate written statements, denied the material allegations of the plaint. The first defendant submitted to the directions of the court with reference to payment of the marriage expenses of the plaintiffs, and was willing to hand over the estate to such persons as the court held to be entitled to, he submitted to the court in all respects. The other defendants submitted to the court as to the proper construction of the will and denied that the estate had in any way been wasted or improperly dealt with, etc.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL CRICKET CLUB, ESPLANADE.

THIS match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday. The following are the scores :—

LIBERAL C. C., ESPLANADE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
F Colabawalla, c Talpade, b Baloo	2	c Bhandare, b Mehta.	22
F Surti, c Pal. b Baloo.....	0	b Talpade	4
Chinoy, run out	6	to bat	
Machhiwalla, c Divekar, b Baloo	0	not out	1
Polishwalla, c Substitute, b Baloo	7	to bat	
A Colabawalla, b Banda	3	not out	10
Langrana, c and b Banda	1	st Diveker, b Mehta...	1
Nanjee, c Pal, b Baloo	0	to bat	
Balsara, c Substitute, b Banda...	4		
Madon, not out	9		
Vassigra, st Diveker, b Baloo...	10		
Extras.....	8	Extras.....	6
Total	50	Total.....	44

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
G E Khote b Balsara.....	1
K A Date b Madan.....	27
P K Telang c Langrana b Balsara	63
G R Banda not out	32
M D Pal b Madan.....	11
L S Bhandare..... / W B Talpade ..... / P Baloo..... / C V Mehta ..... / G R Kirtikar ..... / N K Diveker ..... } to bat.	
Extras.....	9
Total.....	143

MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A match was played on Saturday, between the above teams and it resulted in a win for the former by 5 runs. The Municipal team scored 56 against 51.

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THE WEATHER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

Monday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in north-east India and slightly in Burma. Winds are irregular round the Bay and though the weather probably continues disturbed in that area the disturbance is not affecting the winds at the coast stations, thus probably showing that it is in the centre of the Bay and possibly advancing westwards. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the Burma coast and light to moderate showers in Assam. Diamond Island has received four and-a-half inches, Rangoon four, Dibrugarh two and-a-half, and Moulmein two. The depression in Assam has filled up.

WEATHER REPORTS.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 29.

Rainfall this morning 78 cents. Weather showery. Prospects generally favourable.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	64	62	68	64	69	11	70	37
Monday, 29th, Sept	00	50	00	40	00	44	00	00
Total	65	12	69	04	69	55	70	37
Total fall to Sept. 29th 1901.	90	28	84	50	87	48	74	57
Total fall to Sept. 29th 1900..	72	77	73	49	73	31	69	12

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi; elsewhere changes have been slight. Gradients are moderate in Sind and Rajputana, but pressure in almost uniform over the whole country lying to the south of latitude 24°.

Winds are from N. E. to E. N. E. at Aurangabad, Veraval, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, from E. S. E. to S. S. E. at Sirsa, Lahore, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa, and from S. W. to N. W. elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Belgaum, Karachi, Ajmer, Jamnagar, Bhuj and Dwarka, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Variations from normal are small except at Indore, where the minimum is 5° in defect, and at Karachi and Sirsa, where it is 5° to 6° in excess. Temperature ranged from 102° at Jacobabad to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Berar and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar Aurangabad, Bijapur, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and clear at most other stations. Humidity shows a large increase at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Belgaum and Masulipatam.

Rain.—Light or moderate showers have fallen at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, and Cawnpore.

Weather is slightly unsettled along the West Coast and local rain is probable in the Bombay Presidency.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 29th September 1902.

With the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bo Lancers—Lieut B I H Adler Offg Double Company Officer attached 2nd Bo Grenadiers to be Squadron Officer vice Lieut E R Percy-Smith transferred to the 13th Bengal Lancers dated 7th July 1902.

(Lieut B I H Adler will be graded in the regiment above Lieut R Fergusson-Pollok and below Lieut P H M Taylor.)

13th Bo Infy—2nd Lieut K E Anderson 1st Batln Wiltshire Regt a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offig Double Company Officer dated 13th Sept 1902.

The Lieut-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bo Lancers—Lieut S M Bruce Squadron Officer to be Adjutant vice Capt C B Loring vacated dated 13th Sept 1902.

25th Bo Rifles—Major W L Conran 3rd Double Company Commander to be 2nd Double Company Commander vice Major C Tritton appointed 2nd in Command and to remain seconded while employed with the Imperial Service Troops Rajputana dated 14th Aug 1902.

Major W C W Ilton 3rd Double Company Commander 4th Bo Rifles and Offig 2nd in Command 2nd Bo Rifles is transferred in the capacity of 3rd Double Company Commander and is appointed 2nd Double Company Commander pro tem vice Major W L Conran seconded dated 14th Aug 1902.

Major W C Walton will remain attached to the 23rd Bo Rifles as 2nd in Command until further orders.

The [illegible] Capt E S Paul 4th Double Company Commander to be 3rd Double Company Commander pro tem vice Capt W H Wooldridge appointed 2nd Double Company Commander pro tem dated 7th Feb 1901.

Lieut C G Woodhouse Double Company Officer and Offig Q-M is confirmed in his appointment as Q-M dated 1st June 1902.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major R J D Hall is appointed to the medical charge of Station Hospital Khandalla

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to sanction the grant of leave to Officers who can be spared from their duties to visit the Delhi Manoe

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THE LARGEST

THE BEST.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

A YEAR IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE official report of the administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and the Muskat Political Agency is ever a welcome document. It puts forward a plain, unvarnished tale upon which reliance may be placed. And in that respect it is unique. Every other statement concerning affairs in the Gulf must be taken with a whole tablespoonful of salt, not with a mere grain. Here is the unfortunate feature about Gulf correspondence: Government officials may not correspond for the press on any subject in which they are officially concerned. Yet Government officials associated directly with the administration are the only persons competent to recount incidents and indicate their precise value and significance. Naval officers, visiting Gulf ports, gathering rumours as fly and able to describe the adventures through which they personally have gone could enlighten the public. But they, too, are prohibited by regulation from communicating these things to the press, and the consequence is that every item of news concerning the Gulf which does not come from the Government of India or the Foreign Office at Home, is but third, fourth or even fifth hand—"They say", "It is rumoured" or "I am informed", write the so-called correspondents, and proceed to give forth the most puerile bazaar gup as facts. It is lamentable, but it is unavoidable. Perhaps, diplomatically, it is wise to keep the world in the dark in regard to actual doings in the Gulf. But it would be wiser in the interests of honesty and fair-play, either to publish press communiques as Government does in case of anything it is particularly interested in, or to permit responsible officers to send occasional communications—provided always that they divulge nothing detrimental to the interests of the State. Affairs in the Persian Gulf becoming more interesting daily, information concerning them becomes daily more inaccurate. It is profitable, therefore, to take the official report as it comes in order to correct popular misconceptions as to the true condition of things in the waters to the north of us, which we have so long gratuitously policed and in which we sincerely hope the commerce of any other country will never flourish.

In April last year. the Darya Begi resigned the governorship of Bushire and the Gulf Ports and returned to Teheran. From that time Bushire was more or less disturbed though no incident of importance took place. The Tangistanis continued in their lawless practices but they are also beyond hope of reform. The management of the Customs has remained in the hands of Belgian officials who have succeeded in extending their control through the Gulf generally. They have taken over the customs at Charbar and Gwether hitherto farmed by British Indian subjects, and have turned their attention to Dilam whose chief, however, refuses to hand over the customs. The Shaik of Mahommerah and the Arabs who acknowledge him as chief, are also reported to be very averse to the abandonment of their ancient rights connected with the customs at Mahommerah and on the Karun river, and the Belgian administration has not yet succeeded in extending its control in that direction. A ten per cent. duty against the export of barley, wheat, rice, etc., from Persia has been levied, and enforced in the case of supplies sent off to British ships. At Lingah, an important port of transhipment for the opposite coast of the Gulf, this recent regulation is very unpopular, and in the opinion of Colonel Kemball, the Resident, it is probable that the prosperity of the place will suffer in consequence. As one result, more ships now visit the Oman coast, landing goods direct which would otherwise have been transhipped at Lingah. From Bahrein we learn that the pearl fishery was most satisfactory, but the Bedouins on the mainland gave a deal of trouble and the caravan-route between Ojair and El-Hasa was very unsafe, though no piracies occurred near Bahrein. The Turkish authorities have taken no steps to punish the Behaih tribe who were responsible for the murder of the chief's cousin, Shaikh Salaman-bin-Diaij, but fearing trouble from the Bedouins have taken steps to strengthen their position at Katif. Of the stirring times at Koweit we now hear definite intelligence. Mubarak's defeat of the Amir of Nejd was decisive. "As is not unusual in Arab warfare," observes Colonel Kemball, "he was deserted in the hour of need by certain Bedouins of Nejd who had espoused his cause and who went over to the Amir's side, thus changing the fortune of the day. Mubarak's loss was very heavy and included his brother Hamud and other notables. The Amir's losses appear to have been considerable and to have included some leading men." Mubarak returned to his capital, and the Amir of Nejd to his, punishing some of Mubarak's partisans en route. Towards the end of September, the Amir sought Turkish assistance towards exacting redress from Mubarak. While the Turks pondered over the question the Nejd chief hovered round Koweit, but finding the Turks apathetic he grew tired of idleness and wisely returned to his own country where Abdul Aziz captured Riadh. Here he has strengthened his position and secured many followers, but Mahamed Ibn Rashid has not yet taken steps to exterminate them. Life is always fairly full of exciting incidents on the coast, and piracies are common within close range of it. British Indian sailing craft suffered on four occasions. The Shatt-el-Arab itself is satisfactorily patrolled. The difficulty of dealing with piracies is that the authority within the river is divided, one bank being Turkish territory and the other Persian, each side throwing the responsibility on the other.

That section of the report for which Major Cox is responsible, viz., Maskat, shows that with the exception of one locality, Oman has enjoyed a fair immunity from the petty intertribal wars which tend so much and so frequently to hinder the agriculture and prejudice the trade of the country, Muscat itself being free from the usual scares of attack by Bedouins. The hinterland of the small port of Barka was the exception which was much disturbed from the results of an internecine feud, which though not extending to a wide stretch of country has nevertheless from time to time made travelling so unsafe in the area affected as to bring caravan traffic to and from that neighbourhood to a complete standstill. The people fight when harvest is over, apparently by way of diversion. Truces are no sooner arranged than they are broken. A case in point is specially noted by Major Cox. The aged Kazi of Barka, a venerable and much-respected grey-beard, was sent to negociate peace. The cavalcade was ambuscaded and the Kazi killed at the first shot. The result, however, was a cessation of hostilities from that day forward. As Major Cox remarks, it is the duty of the Sultan to come down with a heavy hand on those who break the peace. Instead, he shirks the cost of an expedition and leaves the tribes to tilt at one another until they tire of the game. On the score of temporary convenience and economy, remarks Major Cox, "such a policy may have its advantages, but it cannot ultimately be for the best interests of the country, the commercial prosperity of which must naturally bear a direct ratio to the degree of tranquillity prevalent in the interior." Major Cox incidentally reports a considerable decline in the quantity of arms and ammunition imported into Muscat during the year, the decrease being roughly eight thousand rifles and one million four hundred thousand cartridges. The loss of the steamer Basuto with a cargo of warlike stores may in some measure account for this, but it is also remarkable that the Bedouins are gradually learning to recap and reload their own cartridges as a fact a demand is beginning to spring up for new empty cases, riflemen evidently realising that it is more economical to load their own cartridges and that the light empty cases are less trouble to transport from the coast.

INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

A CONCISE and complete review of the mineral production of India during the past decade has been completed by the Director-General of Statistics, and the figures accompanying it show at a glance the present position of the various mining industries of this country. The production of salt during the decade which, owing to the nature of the industry, has of course varied with the seasons, has averaged a million tons annually. The quantity made on the coasts reaches almost two-thirds of the production, and by far the greater proportion of the salt produced comes from Sind, Bombay, Madras, Burma, and Aden. It is quite useless, Mr. O'Conor points out, to give the yearly average of the production of coal, as that industry is expanding so rapidly. In 1895, for instance, the output was 3,540,000 tons, last year it had increased to 6,636,000 tons. The principal mines are in Bengal, but the Nizam's territory, the Central Provinces, and the Central India Agency also contribute to the supply. The imported coal which has averaged 280,000 tons yearly is used mostly by the mills of Bombay, the mines being of course too remote from this city to allow of any extensive use of native fuel. Turning to the production of gold, we find that the aggregate annual output is now 531,766 ounces, and the value of this production is approximately about two millions sterling. The mines of the Nizam's Territory contribute something to this total, but of course by far the greater quantity comes from the Kolar gold fields. All the gold produced in India is shipped to London. Burma and Assam produce all the petroleum mined in Indian territory, and in 1901 the outturn amounted to 50 million gallons. More than 49 million gallons of the oil was of Burman origin. India is, however, a very long way from meeting her own demands in the matter of petroleum as yet, the United States and Russia sending no less than 81 million gallons. Saltpetre, another important mineral product of India, is very largely produced for export, but it is now of much less significance than in former years owing to the decline in the demand for gunpowder. The mineral comes chiefly from Behar, whence it is sent to Calcutta for refinement. The average production is stated to be only about 251,000 cwts, but according to Mr. O'Conor the production is grossly underestimated, for the annual exports of refined saltpetre from Calcutta in the last five years have amounted to 376,398 cwts, and this represents a much larger quantity of the crude material. Mr. O'Conor's remarks on the iron production of India were evidently made before Mr. Tata's scheme for the development of the iron industry was promulgated. He says that for the adequate utilization of the iron ores of Bengal and other parts of India, the application of a very large capital is necessary for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel in the forms in which these metals are mainly used in India, and the prospects of such an enterprise have not hitherto seemed sufficiently decided to induce capitalists to venture in the sinking of the great sums of money required for work on the extensive scale which alone would be remunerative. Before another decennial report is published, it seems very likely that the review of the iron industry will call for an entirely different reference. Graphite and manganese are also mined in India to some extent, the former mineral coming from Travancore and the latter from Bengal. No doubt the mining of these two minerals which is at present not at all developed will share, in the future, in the great prosperity which is destined for the whole of the mining industries of India.

QUEENSLAND AND SECESSION.

THE intimation published yesterday of the agitation in Queensland for secession from the Commonwealth of Australia, will not come as a bolt from the blue either in Australia or elsewhere. During the past twelve months discontent has been growing, and of late dissatisfaction has reached such a point that even in New South Wales, where grumblings and complaints have not been so frequent as in Queensland, dark hints of secession have been uttered. The last mail papers state that throughout the State there is a widespread feeling of indignation at the unfair treatment meted out to New South Wales by the Federal Government. However, when the Premier, Sir John See, was asked whether he would cooperate with "another Australian State," presumably Queensland, he replied with an emphatic denial. Having agreed to federate, Sir John is of opinion that the people of Australia will have to work out their own destiny. But this very phrase, which is tantamount to telling the people of New South Wales that having made their bed they must lie on it, does not seem to point to any great degree of satisfaction even on Sir John's part. In Queensland dissatisfaction has existed in business circles over the administration of the Customs Department ever since the Federation was an accomplished fact, and the recent action of Sir Malcom M'Eavcham in moving the adjournment of the House of Representatives "to draw attention to the administration of the Federal Customs", met with full and widespread approval. Some of the commercial men of the state complain they have been treated "as if they were convicted criminals". But Queensland appears to have been particularly unlucky apart from the mere application of the customs. The question of Kanaka labour on the sugar farms, and the manner in which the Federal Government has dealt with it. has hit the Queensland farmers hard. Mr. Philp, the Queensland Premier, in a recent speech upon this matter, referring to a case in which some sugar farmers have been disqualified from earning the sugar bonus because some of the stokers on the trains carrying the sugar were coloured men, said it was "paltry of the Federal Government to take advantage in this way of the unfortunate farmer's trouble". There appear to be many causes of this general discontent, and it is not likely that any efforts of the Federal Government will be able to patch up the dispute, inasmuch as in a case such as the one just mentioned, what would be to the interests of Queensland would be detrimental to the interests of other states in the Confederacy. Since the Federation became a fact, there have been countless bickerings, grumblings, and complaints, and as long as Queensland, at any rate, remains in the present Commonwealth, the present condition of affairs is not likely to be ameliorated. Queensland has been unfortunate, but on the face of it it appears as much to the interests of the Commonwealth as to herself that she should secede.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 2 a. m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next,

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, which sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., conveys ten Boer prisoners-of-war. They have paid their own passage.

SIR EDWARD LAW, Financial Member of Council, who arrived from England by last week's mail steamer, has proceeded to Simla.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE has taken his passage to India by the Persia, which will reach Bombay on the 31st October.

MAJOR MAXWELL, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been ordered to Simla for special duty connected with the Herald's establishment for the Delhi Durbar.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 6th September 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 127,059 maunds and Rs. 28,927 in the earnings.

IN connection with the locomotive contracts for Indian railways which have recently gone to German firms, it may, says the "W. G.," be some consolation to their English rivals to know, what we believe to be the fact, that, in some cases at least, the successful Teuton has had small reason to congratulate himself upon his bargain. Their tenders, in fact, have been cut too fine altogether to admit of any profit being realised, while their discomfiture has been still further increased when they have learnt the unwontedly high standard of work required—to which, of course, under the vigilant eye of British inspectors appointed for that purpose, they have been in every case required to conform.

A PONDICHERRY correspondent writes:—A grand and interesting ceremony, presided by the Acting Governor, was witnessed last week, at which the gold-headed stick was presented to Mr. Tandoo Soupraya Pillay, the eldest son of Mr. Tandoo Sandira Pillay, who died at an advanced age, and who had worked so energetically for the education of female Hindus. The right and privilege of carrying this gold-headed stick in all public ceremonies was granted to his ancestor Tandoo Ramalinga Pillay in 1761, in grateful remembrance of services rendered, and as a reward for the financial help of two million of rupees given to the French Company under Lally-Tollendol. The family have ever since been in the enjoyment of a pension of Rs. 200 per mensem from the Colonial Budget."

THE following amusing story of an experiment made by some Volunteers with their newly-arrived Maxim gun appears in the columns of a contemporary. The sight of it fired a man, in authority among them, to invent a small compact gun, to be fired from the back of a mule. He got his gun, fitted it upon a mule, and with one or two friends took out the apparatus for trial. They got on the top of a hill, loaded the gun, lighted a slow match and then hid away just below to await the result. The match was a bad one, it burned, and did not go out, nor did the gun go off. The mule took the matter philosophically and grazed around. The muzzle of the gun, was a little depressed, and as the mule turned cropping here and there, the gun pointed first to one, and then to another of the hidden experimenters who bolted in terror one after another from the line of fire, until only the designer of the gun remained. He was on his knees miserably watching for the result. The mule cropped the grass and got close to him, when the gun went off and the mule went head over heels, gun and all, on top of him, and the whole party rolled down the slope to be picked up and helped home. The gun, it is said, is still lying somewhere in the jungle. The inventor did not wait to pick it up.

U. S. A's BIGGEST "PLUNGER."

THE STORY OF JOHN GATES, MILLIONAIRE.

MR. JOHN GATES, the biggest "plunger" on Wall-street, has arrived in England. He is fagged out by strenuous fighting in the New York Stock Market, and like Mr. Schwab, the ironmaster, he needs a rest.

Mr. Gates' financial operations this year have been spectacular—his whole career has been spectacular. The story of his short life reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. He is a millionaire many times over—that goes without saying. No one would accuse him however, of a greed for gold. It is power that he strives for. His commanding position in Wall-street has been won by a series of daring ventures that have astounded even the great Morgan.

Gates, says an "Express" correspondent, was a poor farmer's boy out West—all American tales begin that way. His first business venture was contracting to husk a neighbouring farmers corn. From the money he saved out of this work he made his first speculation. He bought a third interest in a threshing machine that came rattling across the prairia after the harvest. The old farmers shook their heads at this, for it was a tradition that the threshing-machine man usually came to financial grief.

But it was a year of "bumper" crops, and threshing proved so profitable that before the winter came young Gates had made enough money to buy out his two partners, who were glad to quit the business with money in their pockets. At one of the farms where the lad had threshed wheat he fell in love with the farmer's rosy-cheeked daughter. He could not marry, for all his capital was tied up in the threshing machine. Here was an incentive for work.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The lesson I had drilled into me when I was a boy, Mr. Gates told a friend in Wallstreet the other day, was this. Make up your mind what you want, and then go after it and keep after it until you get it.

A farming community away from the railways does not present many golden opportunities to an eighteen-year-old boy. Near the farm was a strip of woodland, where Gates shot partridge and squirrels. Tramping along a footpath in the woods one day, the idea came to him that if the owner would sell him the timber rights he could fell the hardwood, and cut it up into firewood to sell in the neighboring villages.

The boy went home after tape-measure, paper and pencil, and then back to the woods "timber looking." Going about the woods at random, selecting little areas, counting the hardwoods and measuring them, he got an idea of the density of the forest. He sat down on a stump, and by dint of figuring he made a rough estimate of the number of cords of firewood an acre would yield. Then he went to the owner to make a bargain. He made an offer for all the timber, agreeing to pay for it as money came in from his sales of firewood.

I haven't any money, the boy told the farmer, but you can have my threshing machine as security.

Go ahead, Johnny. Your word is as good as a Government bond.

All through the winter the lad was out in the wood-lot before daybreak, working with a wood-chopper he had hired to help him. The great trees were felled, sawed into short lengths, and split into firewood. Young Gates delivered two loads of wood a day by sled to the neighbouring villages.

THE BASE OF THE PILE.

Before the snow was off the ground the woods had been cleared, the owner had been paid in full, and the boy had 1,000 dols. to put in the bank. That was the start of his fortune, and no great financial undertaking since has given him half the pleasure.

Near by was a railway junction. The eighteen-year-old boy took his 1,000dols. there, and opened an ironmonger's shop. All the farmers of the neighbourhood came to him to buy their implements, and the little business prospered, for the country was developing rapidly with the introduction of farming machinery.

One commodity that had a large sale was the newly invented barbed wire for fencing. Gates saw that there was a big future for it, and one day he sold his business at a handsome profit and went away to see the man, in an Illinois town, from whom he was buying his wire. This was Colonel Isaac Ellwood, a pioneer in the business. He was not looking for partners, but he gave the country shopkeeper a position as travelling agent for the concern. The trade grew rapidly. Colonel Ellwood prospered and so did Gates, in a lesser degree. But he wanted an interest in a business. Not getting it, he left Colonel Ellwood and put all his savings into a barbed wire factory. Soon Gates became a dangerous rival. Colonel Ellwood brought an action for infringement of patent rights. A bitter fight was the result. Gates hung on with bull-dog tenacity. The end of it was that Colonel Ellwood had to give his young rival an interest in his business. You would not imagine, as you see Colonel Ellwood and Mr. John Gates—both millionaires—playing billiards at Claridge's, that a few years ago they were clutching for each other's throats.

A BARBED WIRE TRUST.

From that day Gates' rise was rapid. He began "corralling" barbed wire factories through the West, and when he became master of the situation he formed a "trust," the nucleus of the combination he formed later, under the name of the American Steel and Wire Company, with a capital of £18,000,000. When the Steel Trust was floated last year, Mr. Gates turned his company over to the underwriters for nearly £20,000,000, £10,000,000 in Preferred stock and £10,000,000 in Common. No small part of this great block of stock was Mr. Gates' personal share of the transaction.

Gates, "rolling in wealth" from the sale of steel shares on a buoyant market, has become a daring financial free lance, like Keene, only far more venturesome. Keene is the great speculator—Gates the great plunger. With a practically unlimited amount of free capital at his command, and an all-absorbing passion for playing for high stakes, he makes wagers of a magnitude that makes the veteran financiers of Wall-street gasp. And behind him he has a crowd of recklessly courageous Westerners ready to follow him blindly. "The Gates crowd," backed by the Chicago banks, is the most powerful "bull" force in Wall-street to-day.

When Gates was a country storekeeper out in Illinois his fondness for speculation got him into playing poker with the railway men who made their homes at the junction. Many a night he spent in a box-car on the siding, playing the great American game by the light of a trainman's lantern.

Great financier, that man Gates, exclaimed a railway fireman on a Western road the other day, as he read how the plunger had won control of a railway system overnight.

Yes, responded the old engine-driver. We knew that before Wall-street ever heard of him, when he raked in the jackpots out at Turner Junction.

It was not long ago that Gates and Joe Leiter, of wheat fame, indulged in a little game of poker on an express, coming from Chicago to New York, in which Gates won a "pot" of £16,000 by a daring bluff with a pair of nines.

Two years ago he made a sensational gamble in England, the story of which has never been fully told in print. It was a double coup. Gates was "plunging" on Mr. Drake's American racing stable. When Royal Flush (a despised selling plater) ran in the Goodwood Cup Gates backed him down from 25 to 1 to 6 to 1, because the horse had done a record trial under the trainer's watch. Gates wagered hundreds, thousands on the horse who bore the name of the highest hand in poker, until the bookmakers cried, "Enough." Johnny Reiff won the race in a canter. Gates won more than £ 100,000.

PLUNGING ON MCKINLEY.

The American Presidential campaign was just opening. Gates, who had made a trip through the West, knew that, barring some disaster, the crops would be enormous, and the railways would be choked with traffic. He told his friends in London and Berlin that "prosperity" was written in large letters across the face of the American continent.

Union Pacific will sell at par, Northern Pacific at 150, Mr. Gates told them. We're going to have the biggest boom on record—if McKinley wins.

(Concluded on page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

HEAVY INSURGENT LOSSES.

RISING OF BULGARIAN VILLAGERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

...ficial Turkish report states that the Bulga... 52 killed and 112 wounded in the fighting ...tir.

...wers have sanctioned the appointment of ... Pasha as Governor of Lebanon.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

... was the scene of the fighting mentioned ...terday evening. It is the centre of a district in ... province of Monastir where, according to ...esterday's "Vienna Neue Freie Presse" all the ...ulgarian villages have risen and are attacking ...e Turkish villages.

[Monastir is 100 miles north-west of Salonika and the central military station of Macedonia. A previous message stated that the Bulgarian revolutionists were terrorising Saloniks and Monastir. Recently Bulgarian Government troops captured the Michaeloski-Zontcheff band of insurgents and Colonels Zontcheff and Nicoloff were subsequently arrested. These were important members of the Macedonian Committee whose removal was considered to improve the situation in Macedonia. There however remained the powerful Sarafof band whose influence has been most pronounced in Macedonia where its rallying cry has been "Macedonia for the Macedonians". The removal of the Michaeloveki-Zontcheff band has had the effect of enlarging the scope of the operations of Sarafof's band. It is reported that M. Sarafof recently declared that whether anything happened in Macedonia this year or not depended on Turkish provocation and other circumstances.]

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

RESTORATION OF THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Sir E. M. Satow has been instructed to begin the restoration of the railway immediately. "The Standard's" Tientsin correspondent telegraphs that the Russians restored their section on the 26th inst.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

THE DEFENCE OF THE SHIPKA PASS.

CONSECRATION OF A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Prince Ferdinand, the Grand-Duke Nicholas, the Russian Minister of War, and other Russian guests attended the consecration of the Church mentioned on the 27th inst. as having been devoted to the commemoration of the Russian defence of the Shipka Pass.

It was originally intended that a Russian Bishop should officiate, but as the result of lengthy negociations, the Bulgarian Metropolitan officiated. This is regarded as Russian recognition of an independent Bulgarian Church, and as ignoring the schism pronounced in 1872.

A Banquet followed at which cordial toasts were ...

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INJURY.

ANOTHER OPERATION NECESSARY.

A rise in President Roosevelt's temperature and an increase in local symptoms have necessitated making an incision exposing the bone of his leg, which was found slightly affected. A thorough drainage of the wound has been now established and his physicians are confident that his recovery will be uninterrupted.

THE VIENNA BANK FRAUDS.

MISSING CASHIER DROWNED.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY.

The body of the cashier Jellinek, mentioned on the 19th as the perpetrator of the Laender Bank frauds has been found in the Danube.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The "Shipping Gazette" announces that the Peninsular and Oriental Company has decided to make Southampton its home port.

EMILE ZOLA DEAD.

Emile Zola has been found dead in his own house. Death was due to accidental asphyxiation. His wife was also affected and is seriously ill.

AMERICAN COLLIERS' STRIKE.

MEN DETERMINED.

THREATENED COAL FAMINE.

LONDON SEPT. 29.

A coal famine is threatened in America owing to the prolonged strike of the Anthracite miners which has lasted for many weeks. There are no signs of a settlement. The men are confident of success. There have been 21 murders during the strike.

[During the progress of the strike the militia and the miners have on several occasions come into conflict with loss of life on both sides. A month ago there were hopes of a settlement of the dispute but both masters and men are determined to hold out. For the present the mine owners are gaining by the sale of surplus stocks of coal at high prices, and as these become diminished prices will advance still higher. This will seriously affect the poor during the coming winter and the distress in the poorer districts of New York and other States is not unlikely to lead to trouble.]

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LORD MILNER'S TOUR.

ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS REMOVED.

The recent tour made by Lord Milner through Western Transvaal has had highly beneficial results and has removed many erroneous impressions on the part of the Dutch, who are generally resigned to British rule and are anxious to do their best for the country.

Lord Milner will probably undertake other similar tours.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental with the English mails of 19th instant left for Bombay at 2 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND LORD KITCHENER.

THE REFUSAL OF AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SURPRISE IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated 28th instant, says:—The utmost surprise is expressed here in the clubs and in the press at the refusal of the Bombay Corporation to present Lord Kitchener with an address of welcome. The grounds for the refusal have not been telegraphed and speculation is at fault.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

Captain Marker, A. D. C. to Viscount Kitchener, has left for India. Lieutenant Birdwood starts on the 25th October, and the rest of the staff will meet Lord Kitchener at Suez and go on with him to Bombay.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

OPPOSITION GROWING.

Opposition to the Educational Bill is becoming intenser daily. Moderate churchmen and other supporters of the Government are taking alarm and are urging a compromise.

THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

SIX MONTHS FOR WILLIAM REDMOND.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. William Redmond has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for intimidation, failing recognizances within a fortnight.

THE ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

Sir John Woodburn has had a relapse since Thursday. The symptoms are not so severe but are accompanied by a rise of temperature. His condition was more satisfactory yesterday.

The later Bulletin states that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is making fair progress and that the feverish symptoms are somewhat abated.

THE SUICIDE IN CALCUTTA.

The man who committed suicide from the Hooghly Bridge was Alexander Johnson of the Sailors' Home.

THE BOER GENERALS' MANIFESTO.

OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

"A TACTICAL BLUNDER."

An "Englishman" cablegram dated London the 27th instant, states:—The Boer Generals profess to be vastly astonished at the bad impression the manifesto produced in England and declare they had no intention of being offensive. Meanwhile their appeal is being coldly received on the Continent, the leading foreign journals being of opinion that it was a tactical blunder to offend the British nation which is the Boers' only hope. The "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna says the Generals themselves are responsible for the misery of the Boers, owing to their persistence in continuing a hopeless war.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard" declares that Dr. Leyds is the real author of the manifesto, and that the Generals only signed it.

THE LOSS OF THE DEEPDALE.

THE MARINE COURT FINDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 29.

The report is just published of the Marine Court Inquiry appointed by the Government of Bengal to investigate in the circumstances attending to the loss of the steamer Deepdale, which grounded and then sank on Pir Serang crossing on the 6th ultimo, five lives being lost including Michael Robinson, third engineer. The Court find no blame attaches to Mr. Curran, the pilot, and that the loss of the vessel was entirely due to a bar suddenly forming in the channel, as Pir Serang crossing is peculiarly liable to obstructions. The court recommend that the survey of this part of the river should be more frequent, and the Government of Bengal are now in communication with Port Authorities on this subject.

THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

BREACHES THROUGH HEAVY RAIN.

Owing to heavy rain extensive breaches have occurred on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and all through book to and from Darjeeling have been suspended. This tells heavily on the pooja holiday-makers.

MUTATIONS IN THE SERVICE.

Mr. Lawrence and Colonel Fenn have arrived and taken over from Mr. Carnduff and Captain Armstrong; the last named proceeds to Delhi, while Mr. Carnduff, who is now convalescent, rejoins the Legislative Department.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Fraser, head of the Police Commission, is staying at the Viceregal Lodge.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the St. Mary's College commenced yesterday afternoon in the college play grounds. The sports began exactly at 4 p. m. and lasted till sun set. Sergeant Major Downing was the starter while some of the fathers of the institution acted as handicappers.

Following are the results:—

Flat Races.—(400 yards), Seniors:—C. Hurst 1; P. Hogan 2.

Flat Races.—(300 yards), Juniors A:—A. Duffy 1; A. Cabral 2.

Flat Races.—(250 yards), Juniors A:—C. Mahony 1; G. Hurst 2.

Flat Races.—(200 yards), Juniors B:—A. Pelly 1; H. Green 2.

High Jump—(5 feet), Seniors:—A. Nazereth 1; E. Hogan 2.

Spoon Race—Juniors B:—A. Pelly 1; J. Gar.hway 2; H. Jones 3; H. Halse 4.

Wheel-Barrow Race—Seniors:—J. Beale 1; C. Noronha 2.

Hoop Race—Juniors B.:—A. Hogan 1; Mesquitta 2; H. Halse 3; N. Nicholas 4.

Hurdle Race.—Seniors:—E. Hogan 1; P. Hogan 2.

Flat Races.—(250 yards), Day Scholars:—W. Miller 1; J. Tuffing 2; N. Moses 3.

Half Mile Race—Ex-Students:—E. Hogan 1; R. Hogan 2.

Sack Race—Juniors A.:—T. Hughes 1; E. Colville 2.

Mr. John Cahill led the competitors at Dumbell Exercise, Indian Club Drill, Lance Drill, etc.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT, 29.

A bad day for backers of favourites in most of the races. The attendance was good though the day was warm; after the third race a smart shower of rain fell and the fourth race had to be run in the rain. Luckily it fell after the jump races; there were however several falls. In the Wanowrie Stakes Arthur and Fruit Salt were pink, but owing to the heaviness of the course both were beaten.

Breeders' Plate.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Country Bred Horses. W A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties:—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs 900 or over: once, 4 lbs; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 5 lbs; of Rs 5,000, 10 lbs; of Rs 7,000 or over 14 lbs in addition to above penalties Allowances—Maidens 1st January, 1902, 4 lbs; Maidens, 7 lbs (not accumulative) Ponies 14 1 and under 10 lbs Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt Kennard's b c b g Wisdom, 8st	1
Mrs Florence A Russell's b c h g Upstart, 10st 3lbs	2
H H Aga Khan's br c b m Evensong, 10st 3lbs	3
Major A Jones' b c b g Philomel, 8st	4
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch c b m Daisy Belle, 9st	0
Mr Anandji Nanji's ch c b m Carnatsky, 8st 11lbs	0
Mr A N Dass' b c h h High Tide, 8st 3lbs	0

Wisdom won by 2 1-2 lengths; 1 1-2 length between the second and third horse. Time.—1min. 29 secs.

The Poona Grand Annual—Rs 1,800, out of which second receives Rs 300, and the third Rs 200 A Handicap Steeplechase for horses Distances—About 2 1-4 miles,

Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette, 9st 7lbs	Thomson 1
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, 10st 5lbs	Carter 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Chokebore, 11st 5lbs	Joe 3
Mr Montgomery's ch aus g Shareholder, 10st 9lbs	Smith 4
Mr N R Chowdhury's b aus g Euclid, 11st 12lbs	0
Mr R W Harter's br aus g The Clown, 11st 3lbs	0

Vedetta won by four lengths; twenty lengths between the second and third horse. Euclid (Cap. Rendall) and Clown (Opie) fell. Time.—4min. 2 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Chase—Rs 1330, out of which second receives Rs 230, and the third Rs 100 A Handicap Steeplechase for A and C B Ponies 14 2 and under and other classes 14 1 and under. Distance—About 2 miles over Pony Steeplechase course.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jeanaroo, 9st	Joe 1
Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 10st	Capt Wood 2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 11st 5lbs	Carter 3
Mr N R Chowdhury's b aus g Pompom, 9st 14lbs	Opie 4
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 10st 6lbs	0
Mr Montgomery's ch a h studHigore, 9st 9lbs	0
Lt Col Eccles' b a aus g Widgeon, 8st 8lbs	0
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy, 8st 4lbs	0

Jeanaroo won by three lengths; five lengths between the second and third horse. Ruddigore (Hoyt) and Baby Boy (Smith) fell. Time.—4mins. 3secs.

The Wanowrie Stakes—Rs 3000, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third Rs 200 For Arab Ponies 13 3 1 2 and under old and 14 hands and under new measurement; above heights to carry 9 st 8l lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900 of a race value Rs 900 or over once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3000 4 lbs; of Rs 5000 or over 7 lbs in addition to above penalties Allowances—Maidens 1st January 1902 4 lbs; Maidens 7 lbs; (not accumulative) Distance—5 furlongs

Mr R R S's g a h Special 8st 5lbs	Noor Mahomed 1
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h Grey Fox, 7st 7lbs	Robinson 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Arthur, 8st 5lbs	Ramshaw 3
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand, 9st 8lbs	0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 8st 11lbs	0
Th Balteo Sahae's g a h Fruit Salt, 8st 9lbs	0
Messrs Mahomedalli Mahomedbhoy & Co's ch a h Artist, 8st 4lbs	0
H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant, 8st 2lbs	0
Messrs Mustapha bin Talib, Cowasji Burjorji and Cowasji Dhunjishaw's g a h Tigris, 7st 12lbs	0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 7st 12lbs	0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 7st 8lbs	0
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 7st 6lbs	0
Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Reputation, 7st	0
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's c a h Young Taiseer, 7st	0

Special won by neck; one length between the second and third horse. Time.—1min. 27secs.

The International Stakes—Rs 3000 out of which the second receives Rs 400 and the third Rs 200 A Handicap for Ponies 14 1 and under Distance—5 furlongs

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and A Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie, 7st 4lbs	Oneil 1
Mr A W P's b aus m La France, 7st 12lbs	Hoyt 2
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Olga, 9st 6lbs	Robinson 3
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 9st 10lbs	0
Mr R R S's ch aus m Amaroes, 9st 3lbs	0
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 8st 8lbs	0
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' br aus m Acme, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr A Sattar's br aus g Ocean, 8st 3lbs	0
Mr Murray's ch aus g Cocoe, 8st 2lbs	0
Messrs Mahomedaly Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus m Miss Birnie, 6st 7lbs	0

Annie Laurie won by two lengths; three-quarters of a length between the 2nd and 3rd horse. Time.—1min. 8 4-5secs.

The Lilliputs—Rs 2000 out of which second receives Rs 300 and the third Rs 200 For Arab ponies 13 2 1 2 and under old and 13 3 and under new measurement Above heights to carry 9 st 3 lbs W I Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1900 of a race value Rs 900 or over; once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 5000 or over 5 lbs in addition to above penalties—Allowances—Maidens on 1st January 1902 4 lbs; Maidens 7 lbs (not accumulative) Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 8st 4lbs	C B Mahomed 1
Lt Col Desaraj Urs' g a h Ptarmigar, 8st 9lbs	Cowell 2
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Jeddah, 7st 12lbs	Dharma 3
Mr Cross' ch a h Paleface, 9st 7lbs	0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Dhilul, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saifs b a h Hindoostan, 8st 11b	0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Flashlight, 8st 11b	0
Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Reputation, 7st 12lbs	0
Mr George's and Mr Foulke's ch a h Little Tom, 7st 12lbs	0
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' g a h Silver Fox, 7st 12lbs	0
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Jairoola, 7st 12lbs	0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester, 7st 11lbs	0

Rose won by 1 1-4 length; one length between be 2nd and 3rd horse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SEPT. 28.

Second Lieutenant Johnston, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will be posted to the Bombay Command to qualify for the Staff Corps on the embarkation of his regiment for England.

Delays have occurred in the arrangement of the programme of Native Infantry Reliefs but a detailed announcement may be expected during the ensueing week.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 29.—Campbell Major, Punj. I. S. Troops, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 29.—Marshall, Capt MS, R. E. to join to Malakand.

Irvine, Lt Col, Punj. R. A. M. C., on duty to Rawalpindi.

Young, 2nd-Lt, Punj, R. E., on duty to Rawalpindi.

Baker, Lt Col, Punj R. E. on duty to Lahore,

Thompson, Lt Col, Punj Headquarters A. V. D on duty to England.

Nicholl, Capt, Punj, Bedford Regt, on duty to Mooltan,

Neale Capt, Punj Queens Regt, off leave to Ghazial.

Goodwin, Capt, Punj R. A. M. C., on transfer to England.

Barret, Capt, Bo, 26th Baluchistan Infty, on leave to South Africa.

Boulton, Lt, Bo 1st Grenadiers, on duty to Aden.

Haskard, Lt, Bo 2nd R Dublin Fusiliers, on duty to Aden.

Yule, 2nd Lt, Bo Sappers and Miners, to join to Kirkee.

Palin, Major, Bo H. T. Corps, on furlough to England.

PASSENGERS PERAUS TRIAN LLOYDS' IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator to-morrow the medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at 8 a. m.

Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfection Station near Prince's Dock with all their kit and baggage at 6 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. Doella Mr. Frans Gasde Mr. A. Huber Mr. Lisbel Mr. Maher Mrs. Mathie Miss. Myres Mr. J. Soburam.

THE FAR EAST.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

THE following Decree was issued at Peking on the 5th inst.:—

Upon receipt of news of the murder of missionaries and destruction of their chapel, we immediately ordered Yu Lien San, Governor of Hunan Province, to do once despatch officials to investigate, to arrest the culprits and to find out and denounce the officials who had not done their duties. Now the Governor reports that there was a severe epidemic raging in that District, owing to which, the rowdies spread rumours that the well in the city, from which the people drew their water, was poisoned by the missionaries. Just at this time a woman, Hsion Chang Sai, was scattering a sort of powder in the streets. In consequence, over two thousand men gathered an rushed into the house of a person by name Shu Hung who was severely beaten by the mob. Another crowd of rowdies went to the "Gospel Hall" and created a disturbance. The Prefect, Magistrate and the military officials hurried to the spot, but the Hall had already been destroyed, and the English Missionaries Hu and Lu while escaping from the Hall were killed by the crowd and the rowdies had scattered. The local officials ordered the converts to be present, examined the corpses and placed them in proper coffins. The woman Hsion Chang-shi, a esprit Tien Teing-tse and ten others had been arrested. Rewards had been promised for the arrest of Hsu Yuting and others. The Magistrate took over the seal of his office on the day preceding the outrage, but when he went with the other officials to give protection, the missionaries had been murdered and their Hall destroyed, so the Magistrate, the Prefect and the military officials are to be cashiered. The escaped culprits are to be arrested and when this has been accomplished, the cashiered officials will farther be punished.

THE BOXER BEAUTY OF SZECHUAN.

A FEMININE LEADER AND A FLIRT.

A charming tale of love and heroism is unfolded in a Chunking despatch to the "North China Daily News" which reports that the most formidable leader of the Cheogtu Boxers is a female of the surname of Liao, a natural-footed woman with considerable pretensions to beauty, grace and of much courage and daring, and who on account of her good looks is known by the appellation of Liao "Kuan Yin," Kuan Yin being the designation of the Buddhist "Goddess of Mercy." Her beauty naturally brought to her standard a large number of well-known desperadoes and bandits, who were only too glad of assuming the cloak of Boxer fanaticism to plunder and devastate the country around. At first, to is reported, that her own innate courage and recklessness, aided by her bandit allies carried everything before her. She could then number nearly 10,000 partisans under her standard and encouraged by success she ventured to march upon Cheogtu in the hopes of surprising and capturing the capital, as her predecessors in Chihli did in 1900 when they took possession of Peking. But, womanlike, spoilt her ambitious schemes by being a coquette, she made the mistake of flirting at the same time with all the six principal bandit chiefs who were supporting her and who were magnetised by the glamour of the woman's beauty, by giving each, in turn, promises of her hand and favour. It was her intention, it is thought, to play off one against another while keeping them all under her thumb. She, however, was ignorant, or, perhaps did not anticipate that she was playing with edged tools and that the savage bandits reckless and unaccustomed to bridle their fierce passions—qualities which brought them to the top of their own calling—would brook no rivals with the result that while Liao "Kuan Yin" was at a place called Shihpan'an concentrating her Boxers and apportioning commands to each of her six lovers, by a languishing look here, or a coquettish smile there she aroused,

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER

amongst them. At last when a reckless affectation of concern was shown by her to the youngest and handsomest of the six, at an unlucky moment in the presents of the other five the demon of jealousy was aroused to such a pass that without more ado they passed their swords into the favoured one's carcass. Taking advantage of the commotion thus raised, the remaining five lovers thought is a good opportunity to remove rivals with the result that three more bit the dust that day, leaving only two in the field. One of the two, however, had had his eyes open, and being a particularly ill-favoured looking person rightly conjectured that he had little chance as a successful lover, more especially as the woman was a coquette, and her favours, even if he did get them, would be at best but ephemeral. So taking with him everything and his followers could lay their hands on, the man took French leave of this Szechuan Circe the same night, as did also the surviving followers—there had been of course

A GENERAL FIVE CORNERED PITCHED BATTLE

of the four chiefs who had gone to Hades because of Liao "Kuan Yin," and who had been hastened thereto by the weapons of their rivals. When the woman and her remaining lover the next morning calculated the number of the's joint forces and their united stores and ammunition, they found that they had only 400 bandits and 300 Boxer boys and youths between them, while of the stores and ammunition not a single bit, these having been surreptitiously carried off by the seceding forces the night before! Just then spies came rushing into camp calling out that a body of 2,500 Government troops under Provincial judge Chen Yu, was approaching and was within a mile of the camp. A panic ensued, the bandits and their chief scattered for the hill country, so that left with only a few boys of from 12 to 14 years of age, Liao "Kuan Yin" had to make herself "scarce" also and so went into hiding. This was about two months ago. Since then Liao "Kuan Yin" has learned wisdom. Her beauty, of course, has lured many men to her standard, but she has been careful of repeating the tragedy narated above, with the result that her present forces are the most numerous of all the Boxer bands in Szechuan and she is at present the most powerful chief in the province.

THE BOXERS NEAR PEKING.

From a Chinese native newspaper is obtained the information that the people of Shun Nien Hsien, Sungte-fu are in great excitement, owing to the arrival of hundreds of Boxers. These malcontents are seen boldly walking about, in their Boxer livery, with white turbans on their heads and red girdles round their waists, on the principal thoroughfares. Many of the well-to-do people have gone to Peking for safety. Boxers are also reported to be seen in the districts immediately outlying Peking. Nothing has been said of the movement by the officials who are reported as lying calmly on their opium couches, expecting some one else to do the work. "After me the deluge" seems to be their policy.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

ACTIVITY NEAR NANNING.

A dispatch from Wuchou, Kwangsi says the "North China Daily News" reports that not long ago, in response to an urgent appeal from Ting Chen-to, Governor of Kwangsi, Viceroy Tao Mu of Canton sent to the aid of that Governor a force of some 1,500 men, belonging to the An Brigade, or Gendarmerie of Canton city and suburbs, who are better armed than the general run of the territorial forces of the Two Kwang provinces. Before these reinforcements could get as far as Liuchou they were, however, attacked by a body of rebels of similar strength and equally well armed, with the result that after several fiercely contested actions the Cantonese troops were finally routed and compelled to retreat with great loss to Wuchou, after losing the majority of their arms reserve ammunition and baggage. H. E. Wang Cath-chun the new Governor of Kwangsi, happened to be in the vicinity of Wuchou at this time with 5,000 modern armed Hunan "braves" brought down by him from Ashui and H.E. has orderded the decimated An brigade to be incorporated with his army. With these troops the new Governor intends to march against the main rebel forces and hold the vicinity of Nanning and other precincts in that neighbourhood, after taking over the seals of the Kwangsi Governorship from H. E. Ting Chen to, who is en route from Kuellin, the provincial capital, for Wuchou, to hand over the post to the new Governor. In the meanwhile, aided to the unsettled condition of the place, Linchou prefecture, which is not far from Kuellin, has again been badly flooded, causing much distress and suffering to the inhabitants, who are in consequence abandoning their homes wholesale so that, unless affairs mend, Linchoufu and vicinity are in danger of becoming a howling wilderness by next year. The newly-appointed Governor of Kwangsi is leaving Wuchow for Nanning, and he will be accompanied by most of the northern troops, who passed through Hongkong the other week. He is very doubtful whether the 4000 men will be sufficient to cope with the rising. After visiting Nanning it is his intention to proceed across country to Kweilin, the capital of the Province, whither he will be accompanied by a body guard of 1000 men.

FAMINE AND PLUNDER IN KWANGTUNG.

The city of Kweichow in Kwangtung is on the verge of famine, observes the "Shanghai Times." Prices of all the necessaries of life have advanced beyond the means of the people. Fourteen catties of rice will cost seven and one-half taels. Many poor people have already starved, while those who survived are first turning into robbers. The other day 10 robbers, all heavilly armed entered a custom house and ransacked it.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE LATE VAZIR OF MUSCAT.

Major P. Z. Cox, Political agent at Muscat, in his annual report to hand yesterday, gives the following account of the life and death of the Vazir Sayyid Saeed-bin-Mahomed-bin Salimin-of Muscat:—

Sayyid-Saeed-bin-Mahomed-bin-Salimin, the Sultan's Vazir, who had for many years been prominently identified with the political history of Muskat died very suddenly on the 14th October 1901. Though he complained of a heavy cold in the morning, he was present at a Darbar at the palace in the evening, when the Commanders of his Majesty's ships Perseus and Assaye visited his Highness the Sultan officially, in company with the Political Agent.

Soon after the Darbar broke up, however, he sent for the Agency Surgeon, who only arrived to see Sayyid Saeed fall down dead after rising to greet him; apparently from an aneurism of the heart.

It will be useful to record here a short outline of the late Vazir's career, which, needless to say, was, chequered by those vicissitudes of fortune, which are ever characteristic of service under an oriental Government. Of Al-Bu-Saidi stock, his forbears had lived in Muskat for several generations, and the deceased himself, born in the reign of Syyid Saeed bin Sultan, the present Sultan's grandfather, received all his teaching and training at the capital, which, except for a few brief absences, he never quitted during the sixty odd years of his life.

Sayyid Saeed was one of three brothers, the sons of Mahomed-bin-Salimin, one of whom died young and the eldest Thuwaini, became Vazir of his namesake Sayyid Thuwaini-bin-Saeed, in whose service Sayyid Saeed also first entered public life, being appointed to the charge of the Sultan's commissariat and transport arrangements. Subsequently, the two Thuwainis, Sultan and Vazir, become estranged to an extent which ultimately terminated in the deposition of the latter, who was deported, or at any rate obliged to migrate, to Zanzibar, and was succeeded in his master's favours by his younger brother; and although Thuwaini returned to Muskat two or three years later, he was never again employed by his namesake, up to the time of the latter's assassination at Sohar in 1856.

Following upon this event came four stormy years, during which Salimbin-Tuwaini and the Rasbak pretender, Azzam-bin-Keis, each in turn held the reins of Government for a brief period, and Mahomed seems to have served both one and the other. At last, in 1871, Sayyid Turki returning from exile in India, possessed himself of the Sultanate, and appears at first to have taken both brothers into his employ; but a few months after his accession the elder Thuwaini was shot dead in the streets of Muskat, in retaliation, it was believed, for a previous murder in which the ex-Vazir was suspected of complicity.

For the next fourteen or fifteen years, Sayyid Saeed's life seems to have been uneventful, and he continued to pass his days peacefully in the service of Sayyid Turki. Towards the end of the latters reign, however, relations between the Vazir and the Sultan, who was at this time a chronic invalid, seem to have undergone a marked change, and matters gradually went from bad to worse, until in May 1888 Sayyid Saeed was deposed, and compelled, much against his will, to leave Muskat whereupon he took up his temporary abode, first at Kishm and later at Bunder Abbas.

Meanwhile Sayyyid Turki's state of health became suddenly critical, and in July, information reached the exile of his late liege's death at Barka, on receipt of which news he was emboldened to return to Muskat in the confident hope that Sayyid Feisal, who had now succeeded his father and whose interests he has always supported, would welcome him back. In this however he was disappointed, for in pursuance of some undertaking given by Sayyid Turki's three sons to their father on his death-bed, the new Sultan refused to sanction his remaining in Muskat, and obliged him to return to Kishm or Bunder Abbas.

Later on he was allowed to return to his home and property in Muskat.

Meanwhile his distant kinsman, Mahomed-bin Azzan, had become Vazir. This functionary, having got into disfavour in 1893 for corresponding with the Sultan's enemies in the interior, was in turn deposed and heavily fined. Then Sayyid Saeed's chance came again and he was re-appointed. Sinister influences were at work, however which brought about his second downfall in October 1898; but in May 1900 he was once more taken into favour and appointed Co-Vazir and from that date up to the time of his death he remained in harness.

A man of masterful disposition and pronounced views which he did not hesitate to give expression to, it was not within the nature of things that he should have been a generally popular personality; but while on the one hand it is doubtful if the present Sultan ever had any personal regard for him, it is none the less certain that his Highness fully recognised the fact that in all matters lying beyond the scope of parochial politics the statesmanlike perspicacity of his kinsman was a valuable asset to himself.

A POST-CARD LEADING TO ARREST OF A DACOIT.

MR. H. D. RENDALL, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in July last, convicted Bhaiya Jesang of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was committed for trial on a charge of dacoity with murder. The deceased Prag Narandas was watching the cotton crop in the field of one Keshav together with Prag's nephew named Banko, a boy of twelve years, when a party of some ten dacoits came, of whom five attacked Prag, and the other five proceeded to pick cotton. In this attack Prag received a blow on the left ear from a stick, which caused, his death three days later in spite of medical treatment at the dispensary of Dhandhuka. It was stated that one of the assailants was the accused who, after the offence, absconded until a postcard sent by him revealed his address in Bombay and resulted in his arrest here. The accused denied all knowledge of the offence, said he was in Bombay at the time and that a false charge was brought against him, because the wife of Prag's deceased brother, Waja, had been living with him. Mr. Rendall said there could be no doubt that cotton watched by Prag was, stolen, and that more persons than four were concerned in the theft. Again, it was stated that Prag was in sound health and free from disease up to the night of the attack, and that next morning he was lying in the field severely injured. The local traders produced cotton a short time afterwards, and the foot-prints of the thieves were followed for some distance. Further the offence was at once reported by the police patel, who was immediately informed, and certain of the persons named as dacoits had already been convicted by the Sessions Court. Now, four persons asserted that they saw the accused amongst the dacoits, as the night was a moonlight night. The deceased himself stated to the mukhi that the accused was one of the five who attacked him. Another eye-witness of the dacoity was the boy Banko, who seemed to have been watching the cotton with Prag and stated that he recognised the accused as being amongst the dacoits. He said he remained by Prag till dawn and then went and told his father what had happened. The complainant in the case said that, when called by his son Banko, he at once went to see Prag, who named the accused as one of his assailants. Accused was a brother of Ragia, already convicted, and both brothers were not to be found in the village the day after the offence. A trader stated that they came to him, bringing cotton to the amount of 85 seers, which they sold to him. Mr. Rendall remarked to the jury that if accused and his brother sold cotton on the morning after the offence, the accused could not have been in Bombay at the time as he alleged. The jury found the accused guilty of dacoity and not guilty of an offence under section 391 of the Penal Code. Accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal summarily.

On the royal launch, having their Majesties on board, arriving at the wharf at Stornoway, where the King and Queen landed, the launch apparently failed to answer her helm so quickly as her coxswain anticipated, the result being that her quarter did not square up against the landing place. Mr. Peter M'Pherson, deputy harbour-master, who was on duty at this particular spot, was assisted by a gentleman quietly sitting in the launch, who stretched out his walking stick, which the deputy promptly grasped, and pulled the launch into position, the holder of the stick "holding on good," and seemingly enjoying with quiet amusement the pull of the enthusiastic official. While the launch was thus being drawn into position, the shaft of the boat-hook, which projected over her quarter, came in contact with one of the wharf piles, and about 12 inches of the shaft was snapped off. A lady sitting alongside the gentleman whose walking-stick was turning to such convenient use, hearing the sharp snap of the breaking wood, turned her head quickly, and seeing the deputy disengaging the broken shaft, held out her hand, into which he put the severed portion. Turning with an amused smile to the gentleman, she remarked: "See what we have done!" It was not until the incident was over that the deputy realised that he had been engaged unwittingly on a veritable trial of strength of arm with the King, and had unceremoniously drawn the Queen's attention to the damage of the spar.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LEAGUE AND RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

SURREY'S CRICKET RECORD.

LAWN-TENNIS AND SWIMMING.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

THE first football Saturday made a fine holiday everywhere where first-class football was played. Birmingham provided a crowd of 30,000 people, and their enjoyment of a very even game was only incomplete, because at the finish there was an even result. Mr. M'Gregor, whose experience of football crowds in every part of the country is unequalled, knows best of all the crowd that gathers at the Aston Lower Grounds, and knowing it equally on the six penny side and in the pavilion he writes a well-reasoned protest against the idea that these great crowds are brought together by the love of betting. This idea is promulgated by the finding of the Betting Commission that "betting is prevalent at athletic meetings and football matches." No one defends athletic meetings, such as cycle and foot races, against the imputation thus conveyed, but every frequenter of a football ground knows well that to hear a professional betting man shouting the odds at a football match is a rare occurrence indeed. Betting there is, as the Chief Constable of Manchester told the Betting Commission, but it is "between man and man," like betting on the Boat Race or having half-a-crown "on" a golf match. This is not the class of betting which fills the ring at a race meeting, nor is it the class of betting that is transacted at an athletic meeting. The "finding" of the Betting Commission, however, makes no distinction, and it is thereby implied that the love of gain rather than sport is the chief magnet that fills football grounds as they were filled, for example, last week. The "finding" as it stands is a text for a jeremiad against a popular way of spending Saturday afternoons, but an examination of the evidence contained in the report of the Commission shows that the text is by no means a good one.

Betting or no betting, there was the best of sport in some of Saturday's Association games. It was sport in which Lancashire fortunes did not flourish, but on the very first Saturday

be said, too, that they often handicapped themselves by faulty fielding. Among the batsmen Abel stands far ahead of all his colleagues. He started well, and except for an unlucky fortnight or so was in his best form all through the season. Hayward, on the other hand, thought he made some fine scores in the latter half of the summer, was a long way below his old standard. Lockwood at times bowled splendidly, but he was not consistent, and, when he failed, the bowling, despite Richardson's hard work, generally fell to a very modest level. With a defeat at the hands of Surrey at the Oval, on Saturday the Warwickshire eleven brought their season to a close. Playing two more matches than in 1901, they have not such a good record in the championship, dropping from fifth to sixth place. Still, with six victories, five defeats, and seven drawn games they have not much cause to be greatly dissatisfied. Unlike the previous season, most of their drawn matches have been caused through rain, and financially the club had a bad season. Quaife again heads the batting list, but with a smaller average; still he has had a fine season. All the rest, except Devey, who played well, fell off, Kinneir and Lilley being the most noticeable. In bowling there is a great improvement, Hargreave having proved himself to be one of the best slow bowlers in England. The following is the final county Championship table :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dwn.	Pts.	Per.
Yorkshire	25	13	1	11	12	85·71
Sussex	24	7	3	14	4	40·00
Notts	20	6	3	11	3	33·33
Surrey	28	8	5	15	3	23·07
Lancashire	23	7	5	11	2	16·66
Warwickshire	18	6	5	9	1	7·09
Kent	22	8	8	6	0	00·00
Somersetshire	18	7	7	4	0	00·00
Worcestershire	22	5	6	11	—1	—9·09
Derbyshire	16	4	5	7	—1	—11·11
Leicestershire	19	2	4	13	—2	—33·33
Middlesex	17	3	7	7	—4	—40·00
Essex	20	2	5	13	—3	—42·85
Gloucestershire	20	3	9	8	—6	—50·00
Hampshire	16	2	10	4	—8	—66·66

One point is reckoned for a win, one deducted for each loss, and drawn games are ignored. The championship is decided by the percentage of points in matches finished. The matches Leicestershire v Yorkshire and Middlesex v Lancashire, abandoned, are not included in the table.

A good entry was secured at Brighton last week, where the Sussex championships were held. S. H. Smith worked his way through the top half of the draw in the singles, defeating F. W. Payn and H. S. Mahony in the process. In the lower half M. J. G. Ritchie defeated C. B. Weir and G. Greville, but fell before F. L. Riseley in the semi-final, who had put out A. H. Green and G. L. Orme in earlier rounds. This year's doubles champions were therefore opposed to one another in the final, and with the score at two sets all Riseley retired in Smith's favour. The semi-finals in the ladies' open event resulted in victories for Miss Douglass over Miss Bromfield and for Mrs. Sterry over Mrs. Greville. The holder, Mrs. Sterry, won a good match by two sets to one in the final. Of the last four left in for the doubles, Smith and Riseley defeated Greville and Ritchie, while Weir and Green found Mahony and W. C. Grant too good. But the latter were no match for the champions, who did not lose a set though the second one ran to advantage games. With so many good players of both sexes the mixed doubles proved a very attractive event, and some of the best matches were exceedingly close and exciting. For instance, Mr. and Mrs. Greville were put out by Mahony and Mrs. Sterry at 1 6, 7 5, 6 3. Smith and Miss Stawell-Brown defeated Prebble and Miss H. Lane at 4 6, 6 1, 8 6 only, and Parton and Miss Squire at 9 7, 6 4, Ritchie and Miss Bromfield were only disposed of by Mahony and Mrs. Sterry at 5 7, 6 4, 6 2. A close game seemed probable in the final with the score at set all, but from this point Mahony and Mrs. Sterry had matters all their own way, and took the deciding set at 6 1. The handicaps were, as usual, very well patronised, and in the men's singles it was satisfactory to find the back-mark men all knocked out in the two first rounds. The entry at Great Yarmouth was not first-rate in quality, the only men of note engaged being S. W. Newling and F. W. Argyle, who respectively took first and second prizes in the open singles. At Folkestone Greville easily carried all before him, though P. T. Oyler took a set from him in the final. Mrs. Greville had a more difficult task, and had to lower her colour to Miss W. A. Longhurst in the ladies' singles. These two events are known as the Cinque Ports championships. The mixed doubles fell to Greville and Mrs. Greville and the Misses Longhurst captured the ladies' doubles. B. Hillyard was in good form at West Worthing, where he singles fell to him, and also at Whitby, where he displaced E. Watson as cup-holder. At Criccieth an exciting contest took place for the singles cup, which can only be won outright either three times in succession or five times in all. E. Carey, with four broken wins to his credit, and C. J. Glenny, the holder for the past two years, met in the challenge round, victory and the cup going to Glenny, in spite of a sprained ankle. The meeting proved an expensive one for the management, for Glenny and G. E. Evered won the doubles cups outright also; but Mrs. Evered lost her title and cup to Miss Garfit, who is playing very well this season. Mr. and Mrs. Evered took the mixed doubles though W. Carey and Miss Garfit seemed to have a good chance. Miss Garfit would profit by coming up more, for although she plays a good back-court game, she is a capable volleyer, and in combination with a partner on a level with her in the centre of the court her play is much more effective.

DACOITY NEAR BOMBAY.

SMART SENTENCES.

In the Sessions Court of Thana, presided over by Mr. R. S. Ernis, Sessions Judge, Syed Moobarek and five other Mahomedans, who were charged with committing dacoity in the house of a Bania in the Panwell Taluka, were convicted and sentenced, two to seven years' transportation, two to six years' rigorous imprisonment and two to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. The accused were arrested on the 18th June last and placed before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, the following day.

The circumstances which led to the arrest and trial of the accused were that on the 14th of June last at midnight they raided the house of a Bania named Nathoo Jeiram Seth, a resident of Bistan village in the Panwell Taluka of the Kolaba District. They were armed with sticks and crow-bars. At the time of the raid the villagers were all asleep and the inmates of Nathoo's house, hearing the disturbance woke up. They could make but a feeble defence and Nathoo was slightly injured in his attempt to do so. The village people were also roused but being frightened kept away from the disturbance. The dacoits broke open three boxes, and having possessed themselves of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 5,053, made good their escape.

The Kolaba Police, on making enquiries, ascertained that the gang had come from Bombay and were also seen returning to the City. The Bombay Police were consequently communicated with and as a result Inspector Barker succeeded in arresting one of the gang, Allirasomed Rajmahomed, while attempting to dispose of a portion of the looted property. This man has been sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment. The statement he afterwards made led to the arrest of the whole gang.

The leader of the gang, Syed Moobarek was arrested in his house in Wellington Street, Dhobis Talao.

At the trial at the Sessions one of the accused, Abas Khan, turned an approver.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE SYMON'S CHALLENGE CUP.

The first competition for the Symon's Individual Tent Pegging Challenge Cup presented by Lieut. H. S. Symons, took place on the Marine Lines ground yesterday morning. Heavy rain had fallen during the night and the ground was soft. Many Light Horsemen were present, but owing to various causes there were only four competitors. Corpl. Rome took all his three pegs although he was riding a young horse new to the game. Corpl. Hill missed his first peg taking the remaining two. Lieut. Woolcombe acted as Judge and awarded as follows: —Corpl. Rome, 15 points; Corpl. Hill, 10 points; T. Bryant, 5 points.

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MEMORIAL TO LIEUT. J. T. FERRIS.

NEW HOSPITAL WARD AT SADRA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

A Sadra correspondent writes:—About three years ago the residents of this District were shocked to hear of the untimely death of Lieut. J. T. Ferris, son of our late Political Agent, Colonel W. B Ferris, who had endeared himself here to every body by the urbanity and charm of his manners during his occasional visits to this town. It was unanimously resolved to raise a memorial in honour of Lieut. Ferris, and Mr. Rustomji H. Mowji was elected as the Honorary Secretary. Subscriptions poured in spontaneously from high and low in the District. Out of the amount collected the Ferris Memorial Pavilion was first erected, as the deceased gentleman was an athlete and known to have a great liking for all manly sports and exercises. It was opened in May 1901 and was handed over to the Local Municipality which had accepted with thanks the magnificent gift to the town which was to be the means of affording health and recreation to its inhabitants. From the surplus it was resolved to erect a ward to be called the "Ferris Memorial Ward" for the use of pauper patients in connection with the Local Civil Hospital. Government was moved in the matter and the offer was accepted. The erection of the ward was completed under the direct supervision of Mr. Rustomji some time ago, and Colonel W. B. Ferris, who is now at Kolahpur as Political Resident, was specially invited to open the ward, which he very kindly consented to do. The ward is beautifully situated and will be an ornament to the station at Sadra, besides supplying a long felt want of the Local Hospital. It is pucca built, the rooms being floored with French Minton tiles and the verandah is paved with stones, roofed with Mangalore tiles and painted with pucca colour on the out-side.

As Colonel Ferris, the saviour of Man Kantha from the last famine, was specially coming down here from Kolahpur, and as the opening ceremony was to be performed, the whole town was en fete on Thursday last. Many Chiefs of this District from very distant places had come over. The scene on the day was very picturesque and gay. The opening ceremony was to be performed at 5-30 P.M. but the place began to be very lively after 4 P.M. School children in their many coloured garments lined the place on both sides. Amongst those present were Colonel and Mrs. G. B. O'Donnell, Colonel W. B. Ferris, Captain Mosse, Messrs. R. B. Dayashanker and Narbheramohal, R. B. Kallianrai, J. Bakshi, representing the Idar State, Dr. and Mrs. S. M. Mehta, Dr. D. E. Ankiesaria, Mr. Mohanlal Kikabhai, representing the Raoji Sbri of Mansa, Mr. Dayabhai, Mr. Fatehchand, Mr. Manilal, Mr Chhotalal, Mr. and Mrs Yahuda Jacob, Mr. Saikh Ahmad, Mr and Mrs Manonh, Mr and Mrs Rustomji, Mr H. Mowji, and others. The Chiefs present were Maherban Rajba Mohbatsingji Saheb, representing Danta, the Thakores of Katosan, Ghodasar, Wasna, Kadoli, Dabba, Sathamba, Danganda, Walesna, and others.

Colonel and Mrs. G. B. O'Donell, and Colonel W. B. Ferris having arrived at the fixed time, and after kindly words by them to each of the chiefs who were present, the work of the evening was commenced by Mr. Rustomji H. Mowji, the honorary secretary of the Lieut. J. T. Ferris Memorial Fund. He gave a short account of what had been done from the subscriptions of the Fund, and gave details of the erection of the Ferris Memorial Ward, and highly thanked Colonel O'Donnell, the Political Agent, for his very valuable, timely and ready assistance and advice during the time the Ward was under construction, as without his cooperation it would have been very difficult to carry out the completion of the Ward so satisfactorily. He also thanked Messrs. R. B. Dayashanker and Naroberam who also assisted him. He tendered his heartfelt obligation to the subscribers sent to Mr. R. B. Pandit, the late Head Master of the Scott College, Sadra, for giving Rs. 100 for the use of the Ferris Memorial Pavilion and Ferris Memorial Ward. He said that the expenses of that day's ceremony were borne by the Raoji Shri Takhatsingji Saheb of Mansa, and the sweets to the boys and girls were provided at the instance of the Raoji Saheb of Pol, for which the hearty thanks of the subscribers were due to them. Messrs R. B. Dularai, Raoji Shri of Meipur, Raoji Sari of Mansa, the Thakores of Varsoda and Limbodra, and many others had expressed their deep regret at not being present on account of unavoidable causes. He deeply thanked Colonel W. B. Ferris for kindly accepting the invitation and coming from a very great distance to attend the ceremony.

Mr. R. S. Parbhuram M. Bhat, the chairman of the Managing Committee referred to the many fold obligations under which Colonel Ferris had laid the Mahi Kantha public by his impartial, just and sympathetic administration, and his very social disposition during his regime as Political Agent of nearly 5 years. He specially mentioned the gratuitous services rendered by Mr. Rustomji the secretary, who had carried out everything thoroughly and satisfactorily at great personal discomforts. He then requested Mrs. O'Donnell, the wife of the Political Agent, to unlock the ward which she very kindly did with a silver key. Colonel Ferris, after inspecting the building in company with the whole assemblage, declared the Lieut. J. T. Ferris Memorial Ward open. He expressed his gratitude to the subscribers for raising the memorial of his son, and in doing so spoke feelingly of the consolation he derived from the proofs gave of the numerous sympathizers in his bereavement. The subject naturally brought to his mind the very sad associations and for a time his heart was too full to continue the speech. Nevertheless he exerted himself to express his hearty thanks to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Rustomji, for his indefatigable work, and to Colonel O'Donnell for his constant and ready assistance in the affair, as if it were his own.

In acknowledging Colonel Ferris's references to himself, Colonel O'Donnell eulogized the manly fortitude with which Colonel Ferris bore up under the calamity, and so ably organized and successfully carried out relief operations during the last Chapania Famine of unprecedented severity. He said he knew Lieut. Ferris as a little child and could speak from personal knowledge of his fine physique and amiable disposition and promising abilities, qualities which, he added, should constitute a gratifying memory to his father and form a silver lining to the dark cloud cast by his untimely end. He said that Mr. Rustomji had worked very hard and it was a labour of love with him.

Mr. R. B. Kalianrai Jetha Bakshi, Dewan Saheb of Idar, thanked on behalf of the meeting, Mrs. O'Donnell for the trouble she had kindly taken, and Colonel and Mrs. Ferris for their kind consent to the proposal to raise this memorial, which, he remarked, would as a ward alleviate human sufferings, and as a memorial keep alive the widely sympathetic relations of the Ferrises with the people of Mahi Kantha for a long future, thus identifying the worthy couple with their interests.

After the distribution of sweets to the school children, the meeting dispersed with three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor and Empress, Colonel Ferris, and Colonel and Mrs. G. B. O'Donnell.

PUJA AND PROFIT.

RELIGION AND MONEY MAKING.

The lucubrations of Babu S. S. Bose, who through his various contributions to the Indian Press upon every wide range of subjects have caused him to be well known, springs a surprise upon us in his last, says the "Indian Daily News". To most of us the Durga Puja has been considered as a strictly religious ceremony amongst our Hindu fellow subjects, and we have been accustomed to look upon their piety as a most becoming virtue, even though we profess a different creed. Mr. Bose, however, at one fell stroke dispels all our illusions and tells us that in Calcutta, at any rate, the Durga Puja is nothing more nor less than very paying commercial enterprise. The way to make money is very simple —according to Mr. Bose—and all that one has to do, he says, is to build a clay idol with ten arms, dress it up in some tawdry tinsel and then sit tight and await results. You invite your friends and regale them with home made lemonade manufactured out of 1 seer of bazar sugar dissolved in 20 gallons of water and judiciously tempered with three juiceless lemons and "seven millimetres of ice floating like the famous St. Helena on the bosom of the Atlantic." Having done this, you are all right, as it is the etiquette of religious Bengali society to accept your invitation and to thereon propitiate your idol with "pronami" or cash offerings. It is here that your profit comes in, for you very soon find that your friends' contribution of Rs. 5 cover your expenses and leave you a remarkably handsome margin of profit. Says Mr. Bose, A "ticca" clerk sits with a ledger in which the amounts are promptly credited and signed by the priest in charge. Some twenty years back these cash-offerings belonged to the priest, but modern office-going Bengali gentlemen have made it a point to claim the lion's share and give an anna commission on every rupee to the dumb founded priest. What fine haustible food for speculation do the Pujas afford in Calcutta. An old Bengali, who retired from service 15 years ago, has been celebrating the Puja every year in Calcutta. He spends about Rs. 400 on the festival and reaps about Rs. 1,600 as "cash offerings" on the four nights. The man who would not give Rs. 5 as the very least to the idol must, says Mr. Bose, be a misanthrope, for after imbibing the home-made lemonade, a feeling of hilarity and geniality to all mankind must pervade his being. Other Bengalis of Calcutta, we are further informed, sometimes do not adhere to the "homemade" but "seek the temporary relief of the champagne and the whiskey." It is a terrible falling of the purush, and we do not quite know whether we are grateful to Mr. Bose for having shown us with such engaging candour that our Durga Puja "idol" is after all only a creature with feet of clay.

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

No one dared oppose them and they got away with plunder worth 160 taels. Loongchow lies just between the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and it is famous as a centre for all the rioters of the two provinces. The place is inhabited by many gangs of rioters each occupying a station for itself. Among these gangs, one under the leadership of Wong Poh Ding is the strongest. Soldiers under the lead of General Su were sent to quell them, but his small force was unable to overthrow them. Consequently he has despatched to Peking for reinforcements.

SIAM AND THE MALAY STATES.

THE CASE OF THE RAJAH OF PATANI.

The "Straits Budget" of Sept. 18th says:—On Wednesday we mentioned the fact that the Rajah of Patani, who was kidnapped by the Siamese in February last, had not been poisoned, though it was currently believed throughout the Native States that he had been so done to death. The impression that the unfortunate potentate had been murdered is easily explicable. The Rajah Muda, and de jure ruler of Reman, was kidnapped by the Siamese, and then drowned in the ill-fated Chamroen. The Rajah of Patani was likewise kidnapped and no word ever reached his own people to convince them that he had not been murdered too. As was explained yesterday, he was taken away up the Menam River to Pitsunaloke, where he now languishes in prison for no earthly reason whatever save some idea that languishes in the bones of the Siamese that the poor man preferred Englishmen to Siamese when it came to making friends. It is rumoured in Bangkok that when Phya Sri Sabatheb—the official who kidnapped him—returns to Siam, the unfortunate Rajah will be tried for something or another; it is doubtful weather anyone knows for what. Meanwhile the wretched captive has never been permitted to communicate with his family or friends, and his wife—he has only one—has not only never received even a message from him, but she has every reason to believe that that he has never received any of the letters she has endeavored to convey to him. This uncivilised method of kidnapping and subsequently mis-treating a captive of royal rank, has done more to undermine the status of Siam in the Peninsula than any other act that could have been conceived by the least civilised of her ministers. Even the murder of the young Rajah of Reman has not created so bad an impression; though it emphasised the misgivings caused by the kidnapping of the ruler of Patani. The ultimate result of the original "fons et origo" and the trial treatment of the Rajah which has" succeeded it, will probably be the alienation of certain territory over which Siam now claims suzerain rights.

THE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN MINDANAO.

The island of Mindanao is receiving a general shaking up these day, reports the "Manila Times," and from the number of earthquate shocks and tremors that are occurring there, it is evident that there are mammoth disturbances in the earth at the present time. The earthquakes continue unabated, and since the first shock on the 21st ult. there have been about four hundred slight tremors with perhaps twelve or thirteen shocks, many of them severe enough to overturn stocks of quarter-master and commissary supplies. Captain Pershing wires the Division Commander that it has been reliably reported that twelve Moros were killed near Tubaron, on the 21st, by falling houses, and that since that date shocks have been alarmingly frequent, that the stores piled up for the troops are frequently overturned, and that the barns have been wrecked. The work of reconstructing the quarter-master and commissary storehouses is progressing as rapidly as possible, but the frequency of the shocks and the tremors make it extremely difficult to rebuild. The Moro forts at Bayan and Bacolod are reported to have been seriously damaged during the first shock on the 21st and Captain Pershing adds in his message that neither the camps nor the outposts have been attacked since the 15th of August. General Sumner also wires from Zamboanga that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at that place on the morning of the 21st. So far as is known no damage was done to the roads and trails general Sumner says: Since the first shock there have been probably four hundred slight tremors with perhaps a dozen or more shocks, and that the Bayasan trail was badly shaken up, but not seriously damaged. Considerable damage. Later reports of the recent earthquake in Mindanao show that it was more violent than was at first thought. Much damage was done throughout the Lanao country. Captain Pershing in a report received at Division headquarters says that the first shock was most violent, that commissary and quartermaster storehouses were badly wrecked. The Cavalry and quarter-master stables and the markets of the towns were unroofed down, the hospital dispensary was smashed and the contents are a total wreck, making a new requisition necessary as corn, horses and mess were thrown violently to the ground, sustaining many severe bruises, but no broken bones. Many of the tents of the camp fell from the shock and the contents of the tins and the kitchens were in many instances turned upside down. One maxim gun and an old cannon were tossed over and over, but were not damaged, while boxes of ammunition were shaken about like dice. Shocks approximating the first one in severity occured at frequent intervals during the night, and have continued up to the present time. Many Moro houses were raised by the shocks, some taking fire thus being entirely destroyed. The wave was general over the Lanao country and is reported to be the most severe within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Work has been begun reconstructing the commissary and quartermaster storehouses, and much of the timber can be used in the rebuilding of the same. The wires have been down since the first shock, but at the present time they are repaired and communication can be had with various points.

"AS HAPPY AS A KING."

This old saying, like a good many others, is founded upon ignorance, and therefore completely misleading. As a matter of fact, kings have rather less of happiness than falls to the share of most private men. Take at random from history the lives of any fifty kings you will and compare them with the lives of any fifty private men, also taken at random, and I'll wager you my last six pence you'll find the balance of happiness inclines heavily to the private men. To be heralded by drum and trumpet wherever you go, to be spoken of either in terms of the extremest adulation or of vulgar abuse, and to serve as a target for the revolver practice of every crank who nurses a grievance, is not quite the life a wise man would choose if his will had anything to do with the matter. "I wish I were a king" said Jones to his friend "Brown;" not what is now-a-days called a king, but a real king as of old—one with authority to have a few people killed now and again when he felt like it. "You are neither a king or a man," replied "Brown, but an ass without ability to eat thistles" Brown was right. Of all ambitions which sway mortal man, that which cost imperial Cæsar his life—ambition to become a king—has least of wisdom in it, and is only to be accounted for by the monstrous fallacy of supposing that kings are, *per se* happier than other men. These thoughts occur to us in considering the case of Mr. William Highett, of 7, Elder Street, Adelaide, S.A., who, we were about to say, was as happy as a king until about three years ago. But that wouldn't be right. With his youthfulness his health, strength and splendid physique, Mr. Highett should have been, and doubtless was, happier than any king who could be named. Mr. Highett writes thus on the 10th of March 19.2:—I am a native of South Australia, twenty five years of age, and until three years ago never knew what it was to be seriously ill. At that period I was engaged in bush work, right in the heart of the rough North-East District. The work was extremely laborious, the food coarse, and the climate red hot. These conditions completely broke down my health. I grew weak and thin, continually felt out of sorts, and would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed. There was a tight feeling, a distressing sense of oppression about the chest, and I was much troubled by flatulence, which frequently compelled me to rise from my bed and walk the floor for hours. I tried all sorts of pills and medicines for any complaint, but none of them did me any good. Finally I grew so weak that I had to give up my employment, having lost twenty-eight pounds in weight. I then went to Adelaide, and placed myself in the care of a first-class doctor, who said that my trouble was a bad form of indigestion; but though he treated me for a considerable time I gained no relief. It was at this crisis that a little book was left at the house which, fortunately examining, I found to be an almanac issued by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this little work I read of the case of a person whose symptoms were very similar to mine, and who claimed to have been thoroughly cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This fact determined me to try it, and I obtained a bottle without delay. A very few doses were sufficient to cause a great improvement in my condition, which encouraged me to persevere with it, the result being that in a few weeks I felt like a new man. I could eat heartily and enjoy my food, the flatulence disappeared, my sleep was sound and refreshing, and strength and cheerfulness returned to me. That was twelve months ago and I have enjoyed the best of health ever since. I always keep a bottle of it by me and take a dose from time to time believing that prevention is better than cure."

EDUCATION IN PORBANDAR STATE.

KINDERGARTEN EXHIBITION AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A Porbandar correspondent writes:—A gathering was held at Porbandar on the 24th instant, presided over by H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Porbandar.

The object of the gathering was two fold, first to give an opportunity to the Guzerati School Masters of the State to express their feelings of gratefulness for making arrangements, not only for calling them together and imparting to them suggestions as to how to give sound and practical knowledge to suit the requirements created by the introduction of new standards, but also for giving them all the facilities of free-boarding and lodging. Secondly to distribute prizes to successful students of local schools. At about 6 p.m., the Jubilee Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. H. H the Maharana Saheb was cordially received, and was kind enough to visit and to minutely inspect the Kindergarten exhibition specially and tastefully arranged by the Educational Inspector, Mr. Kashiram Pragji Upadhyaya B.A, and the masters. The exhibition was unique and interesting. This is perhaps the first Kindergarten Exhibition in the Presidency, and, it is hoped, other States will follow this example, as by this means not only will the teachers be able to grasp and understand by direct experience the whole practical side of this system, but it will go a great way in removing from the minds of the general public wrong impressions regarding the aims of the system.

Immediately after His Highness took the chair, the masters recited a prayer, and the Educational Inspector read the report. After briefly stating the object of the gathering he gave an account of the number, efficiency, and the results of the local schools. With a view to implant in the minds of young children the elementary principles of their religious tenets, due arrangements are made by the State. His Highness's keen desire is that children placed under his trust by the Almighty should be so prepared by a good grounding that they may be able to bear with courage and honesty all the different responsibilities, that will devolve upon them, that they may be able to march with the times, and that the longing for technical education might be created in their hearts.

In conclusion, the Educational Inspector proposed to establish a special institution for laying a good foundation of the basis of primary education. To accomplish this end he said this institution should be equipped with well-qualified teachers and with the necessary apparatus. It should contain a definite number of pupils and standards, and the method of teaching to be adopted must be based upon the one established by Froeble, the founder of the Kindergarten system. He thanked His Highness for affording him and his masters all the facilities that they enjoyed, and prayed for the long life and prosperity of the Maharana Saheb.

Mr. Govindji Dahyabhai, a well known Vakil of this place, then expressed feelings of satisfaction and thanks on behalf of the public for the keen interest that His Highness and R. B. Dewan Saheb take in matters educational and requested him to establish a complete High School to which only the seventh standard need be added. The gathering was then entertained by the children with recitations. Prizes were also given away. R. B. Dewan Saheb, Mr. Manilal Ajitray, B. A., in an eloquent and impressive speech said that it was natural the public as well as the masters should heartily thank His Highness for what he had done. It is His Highness sincere desire that the educational needs of the public should be at any cost fulfilled. In times of famine and plague when there were many urgent calls on the State Funds he sanctis Educational Inspector to visit certain institutions of this Presidency. That itself bespoke generosity and anxiety as regards the public welfare. In reply to Mr. Govindjee bhai's proposals he said that the State would be ready to open a VII standard class if the people would send in a sufficient number of boys.

After the distribution of Pan Gulab, the gathering dispersed amidst loud and repeated cheers for the long life and prosperity of His Highness.

VICTORIA SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

The following is the seventeenth list of subscriptions to the Victoria Scholarship Fund for training Native midwives in India :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amounts acknowledged in previous list	6,55,073	1	9
The Rajkumar of Bolihar, Rajshahi Bengal	200	0	0
Collected at Midnapore, Bengal, by Mrs. Sauer	66	7	0
Family of the Chief of Jhalawar, through the Agent to the Governor General Rajputana	1,000	0	0
From "a friend" (Bombay)	100	0	0
Collected in the Central Provinces (2nd instalment):	5,694	6	3
R. B. Biseardass, Kamptee	4,000	0	0
Rani of Bastar	2,000	0	0
Wife of Kasturchand Rai Bahadur	1,000	0	0
" Narmadapershad, Gadarwara,	1,000	0	0
Rani of Khairagarh	1,000	0	0
" Nandgaon	1,000	0	0
" Bamra	1,000	0	0
" Kalahandi	1,000	0	0
" Chhuikhadan	500	0	0
" Raighad	500	0	0
" Rairakhol	500	0	0
" Makrai	500	0	0
" Kanker	500	0	0
" Sonpur	500	0	0
Wife of Raja Gokuldass, Jubbulpore	500	0	0
" Jaganat prasad Chowdhary Mandla	500	0	0
" Zamindar of Korba	200	0	0
Rani Saraswati Bai, Talukdar, Imjhira, Gadarwara	200	0	0
Wife of Thakur Jhanjhan Singh Zamindar Gonderdehi	200	0	0
Rani Bisaoti Karabgaon	200	0	0
Wife of Azimullah Khan Saugor	200	0	0
" R. B. Onkardass Seth Seoni	101	0	0
" Sheora an Lal Raipur	101	0	0
Rani of Sarangarh	100	0	0
Syada Begum Khujji Raj Nandgaon	100	0	0
Wife of Daman Rao Kolatkar R. B.	100	0	0
Mitra Brinda Lal Saheba	100	0	0
Wife of P. Hanumanpershad Bijraghogarh	100	0	0
" G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E.	100	0	0
" Ganpat Lal of Pendra	100	0	0
" Manoolal Kalni Murwara	100	0	0
" K. M. Gupta Narsinghpur	1,480	14	0
Mrs. Scott Nagpur	1,203	5	0
Mrs. Brooke-Meeks Chhindwara	1,155	8	0
Wife of G. G. Ranade Bhanda	990	0	0
Mrs. D. Revie Wardha	895	0	0
Mrs. Wordsworth Chanda	783	1	3
Deputy Commissioner Saugor	592	0	0
Mrs. Hans Deeoni	498	12	0
Mrs Washer Nimar	402	0	0
Deputy Commissioner Damoh	240	0	0
Wife of Bhutnath De Raipur	240	0	0
Deputy Commissioner Balaghat	180	0	0
Do. Sambalpur	145	13	0
Do. Jubbulpore	135	0	0
Do Betul	101	0	0
Subscriptions less than Rs. 100	1,404	15	0
Collected by Mr Dhotie Civil Judge Raipur	927	0	0
" Deputy Commissioner Betul	416	0	0
" " Jubbulpore	332	0	0
" " Mandla	330	0	0
" " Saugor	249	8	0
" " Damoh	77	0	0
" The Revd. B. Lutedironcha	0	7	0
	30,694	6	3

Note.—Rs. 25,000 of the total of Rs. 30,694-6-3 was acknowledged in the 14th list of donations. The remaining Rs. 5,694-6-3 is now also acknowledged.

Collected in the Central Provinces (3rd instalment)	49	0	0
Total	6,62,208	15	6

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF DACOITS.

ARMED POLICE OVERPOWERED.

A daring escape of dacoits is reported from Petlad a town in the Gaekwad's territory. It appears that fifteen dacoits of the Myana tribe who had been arrested and convicted at Ahmedabad, for a dacoity committed in British territory, were serving their term in the Sabarmati Jail, when the Gaekwar authorities applied for their extradition with a view to their identification in connection with a dacoity said to have been committed in the village of Malawad in the Petlad Taluka. The prisoners were handed over to the Baroda State and were lodged in the jail at Petlad. A conspiracy had apparently been hatched among them to effect their escape and on Friday evening at about six o'clock, they overpowered the police guard, assaulted the jail authorities, and robbed fourteen of the policemen of their uniform and eight rifles. They then changed their prison garb and having disguised themselves as policemen scaled over the prison walls by means of ropes, and succeeded in effecting their escape. Their whereabouts have not yet been ascertained. The desperadoes, before leaving the place, it is alleged, looted Rs. 200 from a safe in the Government office. Their leader is said to be one Poonja Khamuja. The news of their escape spread quickly through the district, and a general feeling of panic now prevails among the inhabitants of the villages around Petlad. The Ahmedabad and Surat police have been communicated with and a party of armed police from Ahmedabad has left in search of the gang.

THE FIRST BOOK PRINTED BY EUROPEANS IN THE EAST.

Mr. Karkaria contributes the following article to the current "Athenæum":—

Dr. Richard Garnett gives, in his essay on "The Introduction of European Printing into the East," 1561 as the date of the first book printed of India. "The first book," he says, "printed in India or printed by Europeans in any part of the old world outside of Europe, was the "Spiritual Compendium of the Christian Life," by Gaspar de Leao, first Archbishop of Goa (Goa 1561)"—"Essays in Librarianship," p. 117. I am afraid the learned bibliographer is in error here. There was another book which was issued from the press at Goa four years earlier, a catechism by St. Francis Xavier, and this must claim the honour of being the first book printed by Europeans in Asia. One authority for this statement is the works of Portuguese scholars who are known here for research into the history of their former rule in India. Foremost among these was that genial scholar whose death we had to mourn recently, Dr. Gerson da Cunha. In his valuable paper read before the International Congress of Orientalists at Florence in 1878, on the "Materials for the history of Oriental studies among the Portuguese," Dr. Cunha gives a sketch of the history of printing in Goa and a list of the earliest books printed there. "The exact date," he says there, "of the introduction of the press into Goa is unknown; most probably about the time the College of St. Paul was built where it was established. The first work printed there seems to be "Tratado ou Cathechismo da Doctrina Christa," Goa, 1557, ascribed to St. Francis Xavier. This was soon followed by numerous religious tracts, catechisms, and translations of the Bible."—"Atti del IV congresso tenuto in Firenze," vol II, 1881, p. 185.

He gives among his authorities F. N. Xavier's "Resumo Historico da Maravilhosa Vida," p. 22, a book published in Goa in 1831.

In his posthumous work on the "Origin of Bombay" (1900) Dr Cunha thus summarizes his later researches into the subject:—

"The art of printing had been introduced by the Portuguese Missionaries into India as early as 1556, the first printer being Goso da Bustamente, and the first work issued from that press was the "Cathechismo da Doctrina," written by St. Francis Xavier and printed by da Bustamente in 1557, five years after the author's death. The next work was the "Compendio Espiritual da Vida Christa," by Don Gaspar de Leao Pereira, the first Archbishop of Goa, printed by Joao Quinquenio in 1561, and re-edited in Coimbra by Manuel de Aranjo in 1600. The third was the "Colloquies," by Garcia da Orta. Besides the printing press in Goa, the Portuguese had introduced three others into Southern India, one being in the ancient city of Ambalacatta."—pp. 103-4.

Jose da Fonseca's "Historical Account of Goa" written by the authority of the Bombay Government in connection with the Indian gazetteers, mentions the same book and the same date. "The earliest book printed by the Jesuits of which any record exists was a catechism composed in 1557 by the great Apostle of the Indies for the use of children." (p. 58)

This is the opinion of the Portuguese scholars in India. As Dr. Garnett seems to differ from them the point is worth further consideration from English bibliographers, who can with the vast bibliographical resources in England and on the continent, discuss it much better than we here, who are beyond the reach of large libraries. It may be added that English authorities are at variance on this point of the date of the introduction of printing into India, and about the first book printed in the East. Dr. Garnett, as we have seen, gives 1561 as the date of the first book. Mr. Noel Humphreys, in his "History of the Art of Printing," says that "the Jesuits established the press at Goa as early as 1563" (p. 206). This is evidently wrong. Mr. J. H. Hessels, in his history of typography contributed to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," says that "printing was established at Goa about 1550" (vol. xxiii p. 606). This also is probably wrong, as is his other date about the introduction of printing into Bombay, which he gives as 1792. I have shown in an article of mine in "East and West" for April that the first book was printed in Bombay in 1780 by at Perst ran el Kershaspji. The late Capt. Burton also erroneously gives 1563 as the date of the first book printed in Goa; "Dr d'Orta printed the first book, 'Dialogues on Simples, &c,' issued from the press in India-Impresso em Goa, por Johanes de Endem a xde Abril de 1563 annos" ('Lyricks of Camoens Translated,' 1884, vol. II., p. 533).

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOC

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A REPUT "Compare it to Battleships" of England, France, and Russia, given in the "United Service" Magazine" by "Navy," who concludes (1) That we are at least more than equal to the French and Russian fleets combined; the French and Russian fleets could not be mustered opposite us in the Mediterranean by countries in war. And French battleships which are not much better than the Admiral class, while the Russian fleet of nine ships contains at present no ship better than the Royal Sovereign" class. (2) The English fleet are more modern, more homogeneous, and would have the great advantage of being in touch with a base. The Spanish and French fleets contained before Trafalgar, four days were occupied in completing an elementary signal number for the English fleets do more work in one day than the French do in a week. (3) There is a great difference between ships three months and three years out of dock. (4) The King's Regulations may be altered from end to end without issuing any new instructions, as every officer knows that only a small part of what is published in the British Navies is contained in the Queen's Regulations. A book of this kind should be published as an instructionary commentary on the Regulations. It is an unnecessary waste of money to issue a new edition of the Regulations every time a single word is altered. (5) The Royal Navy is the only service in the world which has an elementary training ship for boys. (6) The Royal Navy is the only service which has a complete system of training officers. (7) The Royal Navy is the only service which has a complete system of training officers. (8) The Royal Navy is the only service which has a complete system of training officers. (9) The Royal Navy is the only service which has a complete system of training officers. (10) The Royal Navy is the only service which has a complete system of training officers.

The present training of the recruit is good, and it is difficult to see how it could be much improved. It is necessary to give him a big, plain, visible target to begin with—something that he can easily see, and easily hit. He time obtains confidence in his own powers and learns what is the sight by degrees he is given more difficult targets and longer ranges, and he is put through mock tactical exercises. If he does not attain a fair standard of marksmanship. All this is good and practical. When a man has once completed his recruits' course of training he has to be better adapted to service conditions. The present "bullseye" target stands condemned. Head and shoulder targets and moving targets, representing cavalry, artillery, and infantry, can alone answer the purposes of modern training. Firing from shelter trenches, taking advantage of cover and the use of natural rests for the rifle such as banks, stones, &c, are absolutely essential. The soldier has, on these lines will find himself more at home when he comes to shoot on active service than he did in South Africa. That surely is the object to be aimed for in all musketry training. Hitherto our system of instruction has been defective, and to it must be ascribed most of the failures recently brought to light. The thing it has to be remembered, are essentially practical shots, and any changes in our system of musketry instruction must of necessity proceed on that basis. We have always doubted the wisdom of teaching men to shoot at fixed targets and have never failed to point out that it was a wrong system, and would utterly fail us in our next big war. It has done so. We must therefore learn from Hythe that the chief idea in a drawing up proposals for submission to the War Office which, if adopted will place the whole musketry training on a sound and sensible foundation.

An extraordinary scene, which several persons have declared, occurred on board the French submarine Espadon at Cherbourg, against Lieutenant Duchemin, the Maritime Prefect, opened an inquiry. Only one man supplied serviceable information, which occurred in the following manner:—A quartermaster named Cornemare, while standing into the vessel, inadvertently touched the handle of the electric accumulators. An explosion at once followed, by which one sailor was badly burned about the face and hands. It appears that on Saturday, after the accumulators had been charged, the vessel was not perfectly ventilated, the result being that the gases generated by the process were ignited by electric contact on the handle of the lamp. Sailors being forbidden. The inquiry opened on the 15th of the explosion has not yet been concluded. The enemy witness swore positively that before encountering the accumulators he had opened the ventilating arrangements, which, on the advice of the Prefect, has submitted a report advising that the accumulators should be enclosed in a separate building.

The Commander-in-Chief has always his sense of proportion, and has not allowed the Army to become saddled with the same amount of peace-time pomp and national spectacle of which he was the happy recipient. It cannot be said that the public festivities has been concealed or altered in any way, nor has there been any diversion on the part of the Press in this country to controlling expression of the extraordinary ovation of language and colour which belied the common character of our people for calmness, and led philosophic observers to think that we were afflicted by a sudden outbreak of the "furia Francese" in consequence of our triumph over the Dutch Republics in South Africa. Lord Roberts has never been accused by want of modesty, or unduly challenging comparison with other commanders, and he must have regretted that he had not had an opportunity of restraining the "Mafeking" spirit which affected the Mayor of Bowes (Alderman Martin Mowll) address in describing it "Commander-in-Chief as the greatest soldier of the age."

The "Informazione," of Vienna, states that the Russian Minister of Marine has informed the Italian Government that a Russian squadron, consisting of six battleships, four cruisers, and four torpedo boats, will call at Italian ports in the course of the winter. It will be the largest Russian squadron which has for many years visited the Mediterranean. The squadron will pass during the Czar's visit to Italy, when Nicholas II and King Victor Emmanuel will review the Italian and Russian fleets.

SWEARING-OUT speeches of a member of the Spalding Urban Council at a meeting the other day and their objectionable language beyond measure, entered a protest. The chairman suggested calling in the police to the valuable assistance, but matters calmed down.

U. S. A's BIGGEST "PLUNGER."

(Concluded from page 6.)

These shares were then selling below 60. Gates came back to his hotel from the City one day and quietly handed some papers to an American banking friend.

"There's a good deal at the election, he remarked.

The papers, the banker was amazed to see, were calls on 500,000 shares of Union Pacific, extending into the new year. That is certain London houses agreed to deliver to Mr. Gates at his option 50,000 shares of Union Pacific Common stock at a fixed price, around 58. For the unutilised portion of these calls Mr. Gates paid about £20,000.

If McKinley is elected, said Gates, I'll get to get my money back. Don't you think so?

And if McKinley is beaten, you lose £30,000.

I'll charge it against Royal Rush.

But if McKinley wins and Union Pacific—

Goes to par—— congratulate Mr. Gates.

Goes to par—you win £1,000,000.

Something like that.

Union Pacific went to 130. Mr. Gates is still bullish on Union Pacific.

RICHARD A RAILWAY.

But this news was child's play compared with the fight for the control of the Louisville and Nashville. It was one day last spring that Gates said his friends that Louisville was worth a great deal more than its quotation on the Exchange, and he was going to buy it for the rise. It was selling below 120. Gates began buying Louisvilles on a gigantic scale. He is not a man for puff measures. The quotations mounted rapidly.

When the directors of the road shot up, the price was getting too high, and they began selling. Gates took all they offered. It was his own opinion of the road's value. Then, suddenly, one morning on the Exchange, Louisville began soaring, as did Northern Pacific in the week of the disastrous panic of May 1901. Gates had conquered the stock. Then the "plunger" made his next move. He was not on friendly terms with Morgan, and had refused to give him a place in the Steel Trust. He hated Morgan because of his gambling proclivities. But he went to Morgan.

"Mr. Morgan," he said, "I own the Louisville. I don't want to precipitate a panic. Take the road and keep it for me. When you want to buy it my price is £30 a share."

Wall-street was saved a panic. The Louisville securities are still in Morgan's hands. The great organiser will buy them at Mr. Gates' figure.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

167-00 Manekjee D and J. Jamanadas Vakaria vs W. I. Horsley—Crawford Brand Co.

168-00 Shaikh Ibad N—Vithaldas Dharamsey and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

112-00 Wadhwa and D—Jinsee vs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others—Payne Phookandas and Co.

421-01 Wadia and G—Photomjee Ardeshir Spencer vs Sayad Peera Mahomed and others—M H and B.

216-00 Sorabjee and —Abraham Vithaldas Mehta vs Nalandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (Re Will of Vithaldas Mehta).

324-98 Tookurdas and Co—Jamkissondas Mangaldas vs Hurgovandas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

256-97 Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Sir Ibrahim K and Co.

181-02 Thakurdas and Co—Lalubhoy Hassam vs Suleman Sooleman Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

183-97 Matubhoy J and M—Mohini Deyshai and another vs Balaji Sorabji Nasserwanjee Patel and another—Mewalla and P.

238-01 Wadia and G—N O Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.

48-01 Edgelow G and W—Ramdhordas Vundrawandas and others vs Dharamdas Jummadas—Tyabjee D and Co.

198-01 Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy vs Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

31-99 In person—Tataram Motisahi Bhaya vs Toolsiram Motisahi—Bhaya M and B.

33-00 In person—Rawjee Gokal Gadiaya vs Merwanjee Nasserwanjee Imbah.

70-02 Hiralal and B for pauper—Rushmoth Venkatesh Mhatre—Bhaishankar Nathoo Bakharam.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1-01 Bhaishankar and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Banaji Behramji vs Cushrow Jamsed Varma and another—Edgelow G and W and Anjesaria B and D.

254-97 Scrutham B and N—Robert Tailor vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

304-98 Mahal H and M—Mahal Sawaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98 Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Sassoon Albert Sassoon and others vs Harmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co. and Mr. M H and M—Part heard.

133-03 Parvez G S and M—Bibisahai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bal Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

26-01 Ardeshir H D and Co—Sanyinabomed Asfarakha vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Mulla and M.

3-02 Muljee C and V—Jamrajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Wadia and G.

25-01 Manekji Pestonji and —Jerbai Dowjee vs Madhawdas Gokuldas Pasta—Little and Co.

29-01 Little and Co—Ramchandra Trimbak widow Indas vs Jagdha bhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

35-00 Payne G S and M—Trakersey Purshotam vs Lukhmidas Hurjivan Raojee—Mahomed J and M. Little and Co—Part heard.

62-02 In person—Merwanjee Shrijee Bamboat vs Framjee Muljee Bamboat—In person—Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

130-98 Edgelow G and W—Pandalal Hanmukh vs Lucknidas Ruchordas and another—Mirza and M and Bhashanker K and G and K D Shroff.

Long Cause.

670— Wadia and G—Chanbhai Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Lovji and others—Campbell and Pinhey D and Co.

517-00 Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Hamdular and others vs Haji Mahomed Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin Haji Ebrahim Allaudin Jhekar and others—Crawford B and Co and Jardine and Captain Sandeman and Co and Jardine and Captain Sandeman and Co.

278-97 Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Hamdular and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jiteker and others—Crawford B and Co. and M.

279-97 Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Hamdular and others vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jiteker and others—Crawford B and Co. Campbell and V and B and B.

13-01 M R Vakil—Lady Maharani Pear Mahomed and others vs Khadija Mullaji—Pinhey D and Co.

218-01 Chowdhi and P—Lalbahar Raya vs Hafizan Raya I and another—Bhashanker K and G.

703-01 Thakersi and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Shu Callanjee Rhoosbal and others—Bhashanker K and G.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

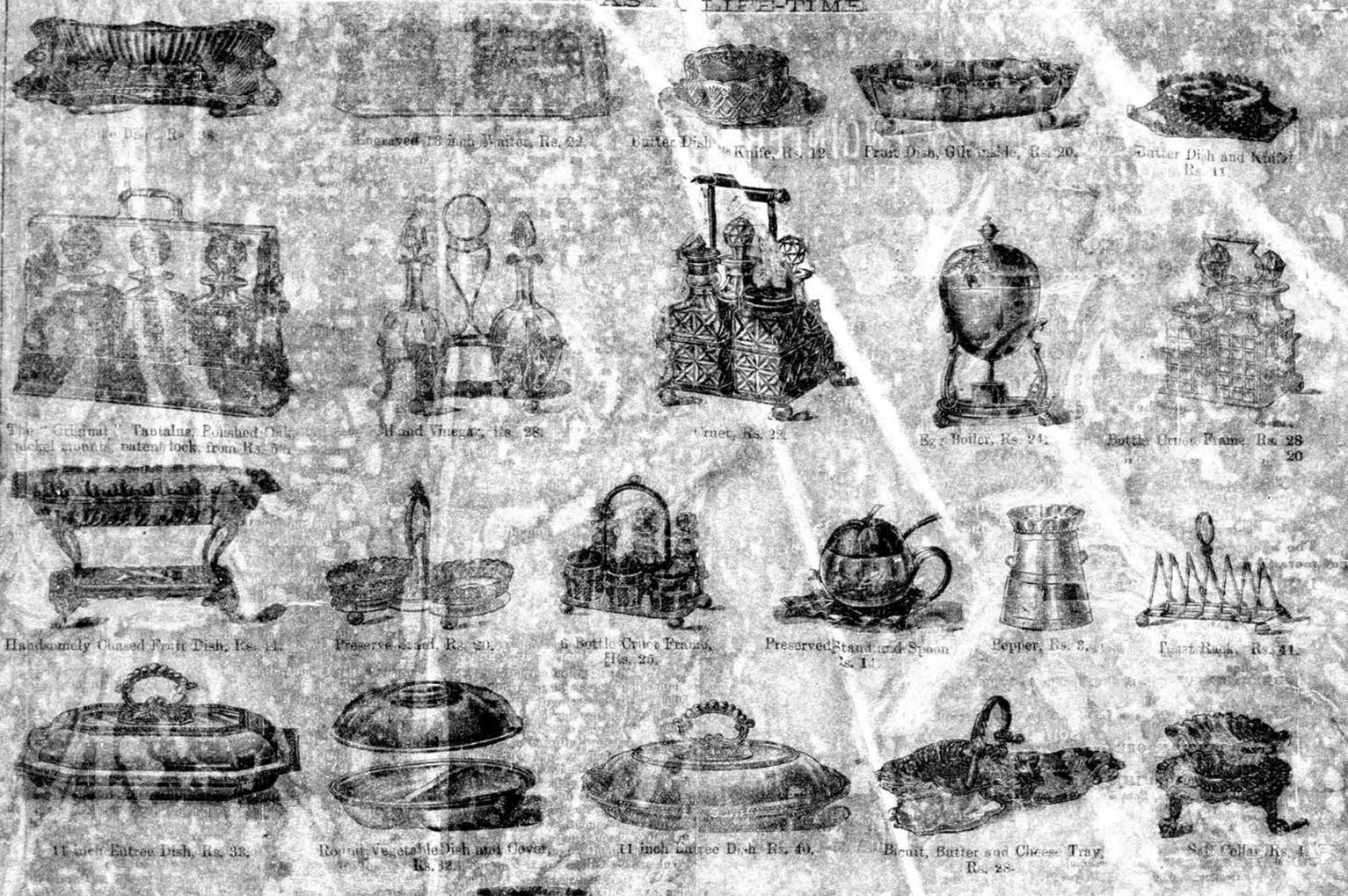
Wards.	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	5
B Mandvi, Cavel's, Dongri, Khadi and Bazari	7	7	23
C Market, Pydhonie, Parsi Panchayet, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarbadeo, Bhaji Naspada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Ta Nesapada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residential Unknown	0	0	12
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	15	11	121
Total plague deaths to date	120,191	99,160	
Same date last year	12	20	130

THE lost bracelet of the Duchess of Buccleuch has been found. It will be remembered that the trinket disappeared during the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, when, shortly before the enthroning, her Grace, who was in attendance upon the Queen as Mistress of the Robes, missed from her arm this highly-prized souvenir of the late Queen Victoria. All efforts for its recovery proved futile until a few days ago, when the bracelet was returned none the worse for its temporary absence. The Duchess and those who have acted for her Grace in the matter are silent about the facts; but it is confidently stated the bracelet has lain for some weeks in the folds of the Coronation robe of a certain lady, who went abroad immediately after the ceremony, and that it was only when a day or two ago, the lady in question returned to town that the missing bracelet was found.

BEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.



Tea Dish, Rs. 18. Engraved 18 inch Waiter, Rs. 22. Butter Dish & Knife, Rs. 12. Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20. Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 11.

The Original Tantalus, Polished Oak, nickel mounts, patent lock, from Rs. 50. Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28. Cruet, Rs. 22. Egg Boiler, Rs. 24. Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28 to 20.

Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 14. Preserve Stand, Rs. 20. 6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25. Preserved Stand and Spoon Rs. 14. Pepper, Rs. 3. Toast Rack, Rs. 11.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33. Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32. 11 inch Entree Dish Rs. 40. Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28. Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pint, Rs. 20 " " 24 " " 28. Pint, Rs. 14 " " 18 " " 24 " " 29. Pepper, Rs. 2-8. Ice Pail, Rs. 10. Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTONS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from

D. C. COMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. BERAMJEE & SONS,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Beauty, splendor, elegance! Rich and heavy braids! Long and flowing tresses!

Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and makes it grow long and heavy. It stops falling of the hair, completely cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

As a dressing for the hair you will certainly be greatly pleased with it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You can always rely upon it for restoring color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

There is no doubt about this. You need never fear being disappointed. We speak with a knowledge that covers over fifty years of experience with this valuable preparation.

Do not be deceived by close imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Sheil once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned the clay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in sowing I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnine or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jeykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. T. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vaza:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. S. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying mad's Gold Drops.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beymon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. B. D. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

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The Indian Cycle & Engineering Co., Ltd.

Subscription List will close September 30th, 1902, at the office of the Company, but will remain open until October 31st, 1902, to receive applications from Abroad.

THE

INDIAN CYCLE & GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

Authorised Shares Capital .....Rs. 2,50,000
Debentures .....Rs. 50,000

As follows:—

25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.
500, 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Debenture of Rs. 100 each redeemable at par on January 1st, 1907.

On the above issue the following are now offered to the Public at par with the right to the Allottees of Debentures to have an equivalent value of ordinary shares allotted to them:—

4,680 Shares of Rs. 10 each.
241 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Debentures of Rs. 100 each.

Terms of Subscription:

SHARES.—Rs. 2 per share on application, and Rs. 8 on allotment.

The balance as and when required subject to three months' notice of all, and that and more than Rs. 2 per share will be made in any one call.

DEBENTURES.—Rs. 50 on application and Rs. 50 on allotment.

Directors.

THE HON. MR. FARDLEY NORTON, Retired Judge, Madras.
ERNEST BARCLAY, Esq., of Messrs. Barclay, Curtis and Co., Bombay.
M. A. KHUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB, Esq., of Messrs. Badsha Saheb & Co., Merchants, Madras.
BERNARD POWELL, Esq., Public Accountant, Bangalore.

Auditors:

Messrs. LOVELOCK & LEWIS, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Solicitors:

Messrs. BARCLAY, ORR and DAVID, Madras.

Bankers:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Agencies: Madras, Bombay, Bangalore, Karachi, Rangoon, Calcutta and London.

General Manager: R. OAKLEY.
Secretary and Registered Office: BERNARD HAWKINS, 2, High Road, Egmore.
Works Manager: JOHN KIDDERMINSTER, late Foreman, Humber, Ld., Beeston, England.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from The Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited, of London, the whole of the assets of that Company's business in India and to extend its operations by the introduction of fresh capital.

NATURE OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS. The business of the Company is primarily in connection with the Cycle Trade, wholesale and retail. The chief centre of operations is situated at Stafford House Road, Bangalore, where a well-laid out complete cycle factory has been erected, which is under the immediate control of an English Cycle Engineer with an experienced staff. Hitherto, the resources of the Company have been concentrated upon the manufacture of bicycles for which there has been an increasing demand, but it has therefore, refrained from extending their sphere of operations. It is, however, the intention of the Company to take up the manufacture and sale of all kinds of vehicles for road locomotion, Motor Cars, etc., etc.

PROSPECTS IN THE CYCLE TRADE. The local manufacture of bicycles was the primary object of the original Company, but it was not carried out, owing to the influence of the London Board. The Directors are thoroughly satisfied with recent results in this connection and are now desirous of extending the factory so as to obtain a larger output. The public, in most cases prefer the local trade machine, and at present the demand exceeds the supply. It might be mentioned that, at the recent Race Meeting on Stafford House Track, all the championships and races were won on the local made machines and so favourably impressed were racing men with their construction that the "crack" riders of Bombay and other towns have placed orders for identical machines, specifying that they must be built locally.

The Company have for some years held contracts with the Postal and other Government Departments. It is in connection with cycles and pneumatic tyres specially manufactured for their use and that of the public, that it has earned a reputation of which it may be justly proud.

An Indian Cycle factory can be as "up-to-date" as regards machinery as an English or American one, while, so far as labour is concerned, seeing we in India PAY FOR ONE DAY WHAT IS PAID AN ENGLISH MECHANIC FOR ONE HOUR'S WORK, the mechanical and external finish can be made far greater at a much less cost. No matter how keen may be the competition from Europe, the Indian maker has always a decided advantage. The complete bicycle is a very bulky article and a great saving is effected on freight, shipping charges, duty, and in interest on capital, by importing the raw material only.

PROFITS. It has been ascertained after nine years' Indian experience and close investigation of English methods that *by local manufacture fully 25 p. c. of the prime cost of a cycle landed in India can be saved*, while three times the volume of business can be done upon the same capital. The management therefore consider that a *net profit of 30 p. ct. on the working capital* is not by any means an improbable return from a complete-to-date and extensive cycle factory such as is now proposed.

SAVING BY LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

Saving to be effected on output of Rs. 1,25,000 per annum.

	Rs.	Rs.
Saving in charges and duty.—		
Re-charge to docks, freight, clearing and delivery to site on 11,250 c. f. at Re. 1 per c. f.	11,750	
Do. on material equivalent to same on 2,250 c. f. at Re. 1	2,250	
		9,000
Duty at 5 p. ct. on Rs. 1,20,000	6,000	
Do. on raw material for manufacture on Rs. 22,500	1,125	
		4,875
Reduction of Working Capital. (Under present system it is necessary to maintain a six-month supply on order and in hand) Interest on Rs. 62,500 at 10 p. ct.	6,250	
(When manufacturing locally 1 year's supply would be required 25,000 at 10 p. ct.	2,250	
		4,000
Labour saving. Manual labour in England on machine amounts to ...	23,000	
Supervision ...	6,000	
	30,000	
Manual labour in India ...	13,500	
Supervision ...	3,000	
	16,500	
		34,375

Equivalent to 20 p. ct. on 1¾ lakhs, exclusive of ordinary trading profit.

A notice appeared recently in "General Orders" that Commanding Officers were to encourage cycling among their men as far as possible. The practical result of this order has been that most Commanding Officers will now guarantee the payment of the hire purchase instalments of their men.

The Company has had four years' experience of this class of business and finds it eminently satisfactory, and at present has as much as it can undertake. With the reinforcements of regiments now coming to India with large gratuities and back pay due them as well as the increase in pay of the Army generally, the management look forward with confidence to an increased and profitable trade in this quarter.

A GOVERNMENT ORDER, DATED JANUARY 7TH, 1902, states that articles of local manufacture are to be purchased in preference to imported English goods when equal in quality and not appreciably dearer. In obtaining its supplies, it is manifestly the intention of the Government of India to render itself as independent as possible of all extraneous help and where private enterprise has not supplied the need, a Government factory has been created, e.g., the Cordite, Gun-carriage and Small Arms factories now in course of construction. Fortunately the standards and gauges adopted some years ago by the Company in all subsequent work made the standards of the British Army, and therefore to comply with Government requirement will be but to continue the policy already inaugurated. It is manifestly in the interest of the Company to expand capital in putting their factory upon such an extensive basis as will warrant the execution of important Government contracts, and this can be done without in any way interfering with the existing demands of the public in India. In so doing, the Directors anticipate no difficulty in obtaining valuable contracts from the Local, Telegraph and Military departments, upon a much larger scale than hitherto.

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION. In the Shares of Rupees each, the Directors have borne in mind that the small investor will appreciate the opportunity of participating in this venture, and thus they will extend the Company's connection by investing a certain sum in this company and purchasing their cycling requirements from it for the season, it is confidently anticipated that this undertaking will be conducted as far as they are concerned, into a mutual co-operative concern as by doing so THEY OBTAIN THE ENTIRE PROFIT THAT ACCRUES TO THEIR PURCHASE, after calculating what every mutual concern has to allow for cost of management and business expenses.

HISTORY OF THE LONDON COMPANY. The Company was floated in London in 1897 with a capital of £16,000 for the purpose of acquiring the business of the Oakley Cycle Company.

During the disastrous years of the Cycle slump which followed, the Company was not only able to keep its head above water, but added considerably to its business by the purchase of other concerns or their stock in trade, which were unable to withstand the strain.

During the year 1897 the Indian business of the Company earned profits amounting to 10 PER CENT. AND DISTRIBUTED 10 PER CENT. WITH 17 PER CENT. AND 6 PER CENT. RESPECTIVELY for the years following, when 90 per cent. of similar concerns in England were incurring heavy losses and going into liquidation. Less than one-tenth of the companies started in 1896-97 are now in existence.

For the succeeding years the Indian business made heavy losses, due to depreciation of stocks, out-break of plague and the S. African War which have, however, all been written off.

During this period local manufacturing, on a limited scale, was vetoed by the English Directorate. In 1899 the Managing Director was compelled to proceed to Europe through illness. Returning to India early in 1900, with a carefully selected staff and full control he started manufacture, and although on considerably reduced resources, the Company was enabled to double the turnover in 1901 and in 1902 it has been trebled. A provisional profit and loss account for the first six months of 1902 shows that the Company was earning a GROSS PROFIT OF 32 PER CENT., AND NETTING, 18 PER CENT.

The purchase price has been fixed at Rs. 1,12,500 payable as:—

No cash payment whatever is made to the Vendors, on the Company by taking 5,000 debentures of Rs. 100 each ...	...	50,000
and shares they have pledged themselves to	10,000 half paid shares of Rs. 10 each ...	57,000
a further investment of Rs. 50,000.	4,250 fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each ...	42,500
		1,12,500

The Company takes over the business on completion of the purchase from December 31st 1901, free of all liability to that date, including all profits accruing since that date, subject to a charge of 6 per cent. per annum on the purchase price from January 1st 1902, to the date of allotment of Shares.

The property to be acquired is:—

		Rs. A. P.
Rs. 16,000 having been written off Book value.	Plant, Machinery, Fixtures, Tools and Stock in India per valuation ...	22,893 3 3
Rs. 5,000 having been written off as doubtful.	Book debts and hire purchase contracts guaranteed ...	24,977 0 9
Rs. 12,500 having been written off advertisements.	Goodwill and lease of Grand House premises ...	54,661 9 0
		1,12,500 0 0

DEBENTURES. It will be observed that these are secured by property Rs. 57,893. Uncalled capital already subscribed Rs. 7,250, thus offering a margin of safety of over cent per cent.

The following agreements will be entered into:—

1. The Indian Cycle and General Engineering Co., Ltd., of London, and the Vendors.
2. The Vendors and the Indian Cycle and General Engineering Co., Ltd., of Madras.

Various Trade Contracts, Agreements and Engagements relative to the ordinary business of the Company have been entered into, and all applicants for shares shall be deemed to have full notice of the last mentioned Contracts, Agreements and Engagements.

All expenses, printing and Initialling the brief allotment of shares will be paid by the vendors.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with the above specified Contracts, when complete, may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

Madras,
1st September 1902.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To
THE SECRETARY,
The Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited,
Stafford House, Trafalgar High Road, Madras.

SIR,

I have this day paid into the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, the sum of Rs. being the application instalment at Rs. 2 per Share on Shares in the Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited, and agree to become a member of the said Company in respect of such Shares or of any less number that may allot me and to accept such Shares on the terms and conditions published in your Prospectus, dated 1st September 1902, and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Members of the Shares so allotted.

Dated Signature
Name in full
Residence
Occupation or Business
Date

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

To
THE SECRETARY,
The Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited,
Stafford House, Trafalgar High Road, Madras.

SIR,

I have this day paid into the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, the sum of Rs. being the application instalment at Rs. 50 per Debenture on

Debentures in the Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited, and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Debenture holders.

Dated Signature
Name in full
Residence
Occupation or Business
Date

To
THE MANAGER,
Oriental Bank of India, Limited.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose herewith for the sum of Rs. which please pay to the credit of The Indian Cycle and General Engineering Company, Limited, and furnish me with an acknowledgement.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s
HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES
THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

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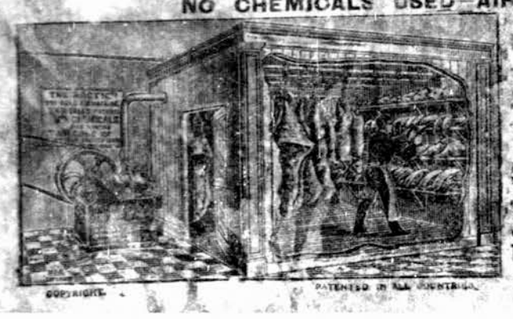

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JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH
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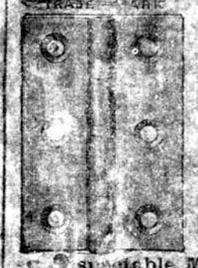

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